V. 20:30

CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—7 June 1984—Volume 18, Issue 30

Election Returns page 9

ARE YOU READY FOR WAR

The US government is. "Central America is America," Reagan said on May 9th. "It is at our doorstep and it has become the stage for a bold attempt by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua to install communism by force throughout the hemisphere." Reagan sent the Marines to stop the "red tide" in the tiny island of Grenada. Now the Pentagon informs us that the US military is ready for combat in Central America.

Grenada was an easy victory. Central America will not be. The people of Central America are not giving their lives for Soviet military bases. They fight for food, land and the right to choose their own governments. The Nicaraguan revolutionary hero Augusto Cesar Sandino wrote to the United States in 1928, "We deplore your government's meddling in our nation's internal affairs. We do not discuss our nation's sovereignty, rather we defend it with arms in hand." It is clear that Central Americans are ready to fight for their homeland. The question is, are *you* ready for war?

(See pages 24-30)

Financial Aid For Students

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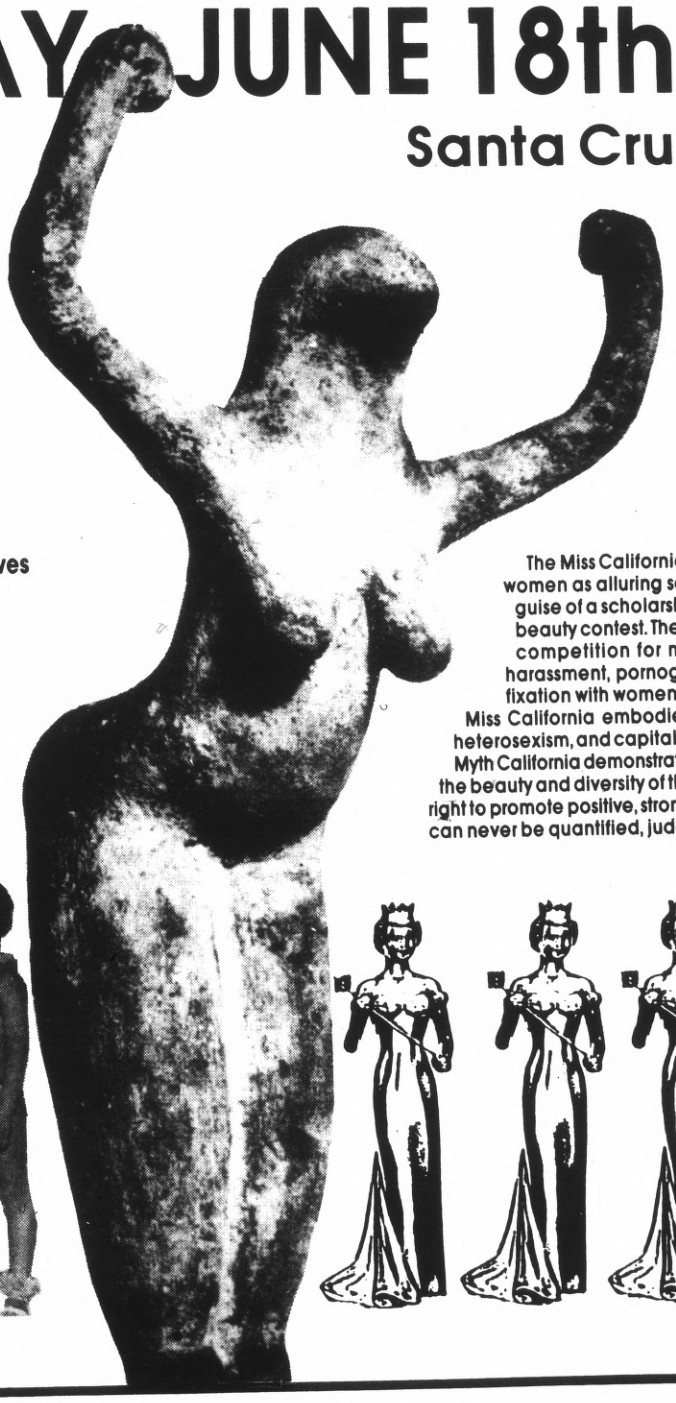

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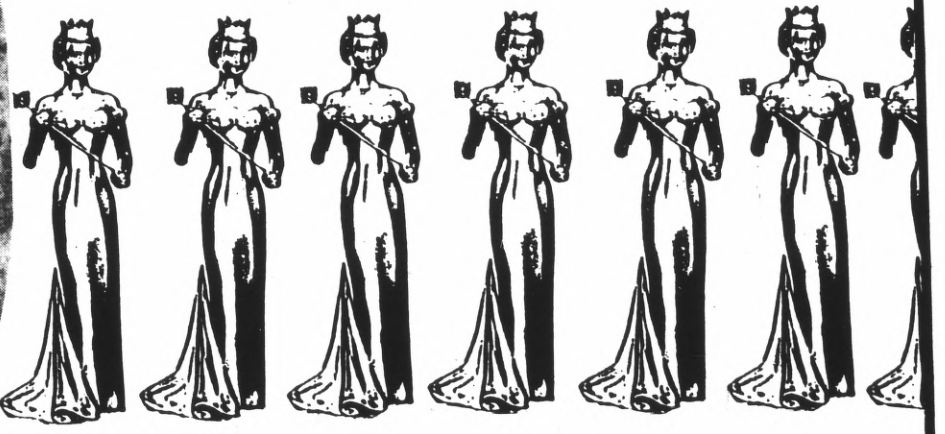
The Miss California Pageant is not as innocent as it seems. Instead it displays women as alluring sex objects, gives them a meager sum of money under the guise of a scholarship, and shuffles them off to Atlantic City for an even bigger beauty contest. These contests destructively pit women against one another in competition for male attention and approval. Eating disorders, sexual harassment, pornography, rape, and incest are all symptoms of our society's fixation with women as beauty objects.

Miss California embodies a plethora of American values–sexism, racism, agism, heterosexism, and capitalism all contained in one "ideal" package. The theme of the Myth California demonstration is "Positive Images of Women". Together we will celebrate the beauty and diversity of those of us who refuse to fit the stifling mold. We proclaim our right to promote positive, strong, courageous images of women. Inner strength and beauty can never be quantified, judged, or sold. We are Women Rising in Resistance.



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"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1984

Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1983

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

THE POT AND THE KETTLE: President Reagan ended his tour of Ireland Monday on a note of controversy. Protestors dogged the president for three days, and 5,000 demonstrators chanted anti-Reagan slogans in downtown Dublin while he made his final speech there. The Irish have expressed alarm over Reagan's intervention in Central America and over the escalation of the arms race. Reagan sought to respond to these criticisms throughout his visit, characterizing the Soviet Union as a "strong and aggressive military machine," and stressing his willingness to negotiate. He said that NATO would be willing to renounce the use of force, if the USSR agreed to a similar moderation. The Soviet Union's immediate response was that the proposal was "nothing new." Reagan also attempted to justify US involvement in Central America to the Irish Catholic hierarchy, which has strongly criticized the US's policy by quoting Central American Catholics who oppose the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

DOING THE COUNTERINSURGENCY BOOGIE: Salvadoran, US and Honduran troops practiced landing troops, flying support planes and searching out imaginary rebel strongholds this week in joint military exercises in Honduras. These exercises took place near the Salvadoran border, but next week similar maneuvers will be held just twelve miles from the Nicaraguan border, at the Jamestran air base.

The Nicaraguan government and Salvadoran leftists said the exercises, which Washington says are designed to demonstrate US support for its allies in the region, are a preparation for US military intervention.

WHAT'S *news*

News of the World: In his new "newspaper" Gary Arnold reveals the role Santa Cruz's progressives and conservatives play in a global conspiracy ..... **page 7**

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Lois Lane Loses her Chains: They're just as scantily clad but today's comic strip women have a new look ..... **page 36**

Threadbear Republic: Still taking theatrical risks, the Bear Republic Theater celebrates its tenth anniversary ..... **page 39**

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY: The killers of Vincent Chin are back on trial—this time for violating Chin's civil rights. Chin, a Chinese-American, was beaten to death in 1982 by two men with a baseball bat. The men were angry at the Japanese auto industry, which they believed was threatening their jobs. Thinking Chin was Japanese, the two autoworkers vented their anger on him. Chin died in a Detroit hospital four days later. His killers were sentenced to probation.

This new trial, in which the defendants are charged with two counts each of civil rights violations against Chin, is apparently the result of public outcry against the defendants' lenient sentence, and the exhaustive efforts by Chin's mother to raise funds around the country.

PUTTING A FOOT DOWN: The House voted last Thursday to deny the president discretion over the production of MX missiles. The president wanted to be able to initiate new production of the strategic weapon if he felt the Soviet Union was not bargaining in good faith. The House also prohibited the manufacture of sea-launched cruise missiles unless the Soviet Union deploys a similar weapons system.

SCIENCE NOTES: Scientists have succeeded in cloning genes from an extinct organism for the first time ever. A UC Berkeley laboratory managed to reproduce DNA from a 140-year-old scrap of dried muscle tissue preserved from a "guagga," an animal that resembled a cross between a zebra and a horse. This development led to speculation that genes could be recovered from other extinct life forms, such as the wooly mammoths which walked the earth millions of years ago. The possibility of reproducing the entire beast remains remote, however.

CONTRA CONTRA: A bomb exploded at the press conference of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary leader Eden Pastora last week in Costa Rica, wounding him and killing six other people, including Linda Frazia, a US journalist. Plastic surgeons operated Saturday on the rebel leader, who had second degree burns over 45 percent of his body. Doctors said Pastora would be able to leave the hospital in a month. An international warrant is out for the person or people responsible for the bombing.

MONEY MATTERS: The national unemployment rate and the national trade deficit provided contradictory outlooks for the economy in the past week: the percentage of jobless in the US workforce dropped to 7.5 down from 7.8 in April, while the trade deficit soared 18 percent. Under the Reagan administration, the jobless rate has risen to a post-Depression peak of 10.7 percent of the workforce. Last month it returned to the level it was in 1981, when Reagan began implementing his economic policies. Economists blamed high interest rates and the consequent strength of the dollar for the growing deficit. Imports rose 6.1 percent from March to April, reaching to $29.7 billion, while exports declined 1.1 to $17.5 billion. If this trend continues, the trade deficit would reach $126 billion by the end of the year—81 percent higher than 1983.

NURSES SHOW NO MERCY: Three hundred nurses walked off their jobs at Mercy Medical Center in Minneapolis, joining in the largest nurses' strike ever in US history. Mercy was the 16th hospital in the metropolitan area to be struck. The 6300 total striking nurses are demanding improved benefits and a seniority clause in their contract protecting them from layoffs or forced reduction in working hours. Most of the struck hospitals are operating at minimal levels, conducting only emergency surgery, and are refusing to accept new patients. There are 17 hospitals in the area not being struck because they are in a different bargaining unit. They are taking in increased numbers of patients as a result of the strike.

A VOTE FOR THE HOMELESS IN DC: Homeless people scored a victory in the District of Columbia this week when the Board of Elections and Ethics voted to allow them to register to vote. The board's unanimous vote, believed to be the first of its kind in the nation, applies specifically to five men who live on the streets. Two of the men live behind the YMCA, two live on heating grates near the Department of the Interior, and the fifth lives on the porch of the Daughters of the American Revolution's Constitutional Hall. "We made the decision based on the fact that the men reside in a fixed location, which allows us to assign them to a voting precinct, and they have mailing addresses which enable us to communicate with them," said board Chair Edward Norton.

The Santa Cruz homeless have not been so fortunate. Transients who listed their addresses as being San Lorenzo Park were denied the right to vote last month. The judge ruled that the park could not be considered a domicile.

STINGERS A DUD?: The 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles the Reagan administration delivered to Saudi Arabia last week may not be effective in defense of Persian Gulf shipping, according to a report by the Congressional Research Service. The report, by a non-partisan division of the Library of Congress, said the Stinger "can provide no protection against aircraft launching stand-off weapons at significant distances from the target."

The kind of weapons typically being launched at ships in the Persian Gulf are air-to-surface missiles, which are fired from planes up to 40 miles away and skim along the surface of the water toward their targets. The Stingers, which have never been used in battle, are fired from the shoulder like a bazooka, and are supposed to "home in" on heat given off from the enemy aircraft. They have a range of somewhat less than three miles in combat. According to the report: "Against high-speed aircraft, the missile operator must spot, aim, and launch the missile in a very short period of time. Depending on the terrain, weather, and the speed and tactics of the attacking aircraft, a missile operator may have only 10 to 15 seconds to launch the missile."

The report emphasized that the Saudis' lack of training with the newly arrived Stingers could pose serious problems.

City on a Hill staffers have emerged from the Stonehouse for the last time this school year. With a bit of relief, a touch of fatigue—and yes, a little sadness—we published the final issue for our readers.

We hope our movements to some different beats have provided you with a new twist to the news. Thanks for dancing with us. See you next Fall.

Community Studies Controversy

Hire Questions

by Kristin Schafer

BETTY HARRIS IS DISILLUSIONED with UCSC, academia and the people on the Community Studies (CS) board. "It's a matter of professional ethics and humanitarianism," said Harris, referring to her experience with the recruitment process for a tenure-track position on the CS board.

Harris believes that she was "harassed" throughout the hiring process for the position. She cites a lack of support and communication among board members as one aspect of the problem. And possible irregularities in procedure led Harris and others to question whether affirmative action laws were violated.

An associate professor of Anthropology, Harris was appointed to a temporary position with the CS board for the past academic year. When she arrived at UCSC last fall, Harris applied for a tenure-track Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) position—a joint appointment with the CS board and Oakes college. "This year was not just like having a one-year appointment and enjoying the work involved," she explained. "I have had to be in competition ever since I walked in here. For two quarters I was under constant scrutiny."

Harris was chosen as one of the three final candidates for the tenure-track position, along with Deborah Woo and Pat Zavella. Woo is currently a research associate with the Institute for Social Change at UC Berkeley. Zavella held a temporary position with the CS board this year, and she and Harris shared office space for a number of months.

The CS board offered Zavella the FTE appointment at the end of winter quarter, and she accepted the position. Woo, who was ranked "a very close second," according to CS board chair David Wellman, was to be offered a temporary one-year position. According to Julia Armstrong, assistant to the vice-chancellor for faculty relations, the CS board indicated in their ranking of the candidates that if another tenure-track position was available, they would have offered it to Woo.

Betty Harris and others believe there are serious flaws in UCSC's faculty hiring process.

"It appeared to us at the central administration that here was an opportunity to hire two minority women from a single search," said Armstrong. Zavella is Chicana, Woo is Asian-American, and Harris is Black.

The vice-chancellor's office asked the CS board whether they were planning to offer a second FTE position, which was scheduled for recruitment in fall of 1984, as similar to the first; and if so, whether the board was interested in offering that tenure-track position to Woo. The board responded that they were interested, and offered Woo the second appointment.

Sherry Phillips, administrative assistant to the CS board, explained that the fact that a new academic vice-chancellor is to be appointed next fall "who may or may not be sensitive to CS board needs," created a sense of uncertainty regarding future tenure-track positions. The board's history of problems in acquiring and retaining FTEs makes them eager to secure one when it is available, according to Phillips.

Harris maintains that the process was unethical. "With the oversupply of PhDs these days it would be unfair not to conduct a nationwide search on each position that becomes available," she said. "I'm not just saying this because I want that position. I think it's only fair that people are apprised of the fact that there are positions out there to compete for."

Assistant Professor Peter Meyer agrees with Harris. Meyer was the Oakes representative to the CS search committee, and believes that affirmative action regulations may have been violated in granting the second FTE without a search. "Procedures are not there just for the paperwork," said Meyer. "They exist to ensure fairness." He specified fairness to women, to people who are not white, and to people who do not have connections within the university.

According to university regulations, two or more faculty positions can be filled from a single search if the job descriptions are the same. Wellman asserts that the original FTE job description (which called for experience in feminist organizing, racial minority communities, and field research methods) was general enough that two candidates could be hired to the same position without their skills overlapping.

But Meyer believes it is unrealistic to claim that the two job descriptions were identical. "Who knows who would have gotten the job if it would have been advertised again," he said.

A more immediate concern for Meyer is the fact that Oakes college wasn't consulted regarding Woo's appointment to the second tenure-track position. This FTE was also to be shared jointly between CS and Oakes, according to the Oakes administration. Oakes Provost Herman Blake, in a letter to Academic Vice-Chancellor John Marcum, outlined his concerns regarding the appointment. He noted that in a meeting last fall he had "indicated to Chair Wellman that when the second position that Oakes shared with Community Studies became open for recruitment the college expected to participate in that search."

Wellman doesn't recall discussing the second position with Blake. Although it is unclear at what level the decision was made, the second FTE, which was offered to Woo, is now affiliated with Merrill College and is no longer a shared position with Oakes. "I have nothing to do with where FTEs are affiliated," said Wellman. "That's determined by the vice-chancellor's office."

According to Armstrong, the decisions about college affiliation is ultimately made by Marcum, who in this case based it "upon the recommendation of the Dean of Social Sciences that [the position] be 100 percent Community Studies."

FRANK CHILD, DEAN OF SOCIAL sciences, does not recall making or receiving a specific request to remove Oakes affiliation from the FTE position. "The appointment appeared on my desk, and I approved it and sent it on its way," he explained. In his understanding, "college affiliation is an anachronism" and all new hirings are now 100 percent in a board, rather than shared with a college.

In Provost Blake's view, the loss of an FTE affiliation is a threat to the programs at Oakes college. "It's happening more and more," he said. "They [the administration] have taken away a number of positions from us simply because the academic divisions and the boards on this campus refuse to accept the validity and the seriousness with which we approach our commitment to opening up the academic process to a wider range of students.

"A whole lot of faculty, and others on this campus say 'we don't want to be bothered with all this [Oakes programs].' And every time they do this, the administration falls to its knees," he added.

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Community Studies professor Betty Harris

Blake questions the procedure through which the second FTE position was filled. In his letter to Vice-Chancellor Marcum, he outlines a series of concerns. One of Blake's concerns was that Oakes agreed at the CS board's request to refrain from voting for the first FTE candidate. Blake pointed out that Oakes "had never done this before in any of our joint searches." Oakes was then unable to receive information from the CS board during the two week deliberation process, according to Blake's letter.

CS administrative assistant Phillips said that information was not made available because the primary candidate, Zavella, had also applied for a position at UC Berkeley. "Since it was an inter-campus decison, we couldn't let anyone know anything," explained Phillips.

Meyer and co-chair of Oakes faculty Adrienne Zihlmann sent their evaluation of the three finalists to the CS board. Blake's letter indicates that Wellman "begged" Oakes not to submit the evaluation, because it could "easily make it impossible to complete the appointment, and would do irreparable damage to the recruitment of Third World women to the campus."

Wellman said he "can't explain how" the Oakes letter would have been damaging. "Let me tell you why I can't explain," said Wellman. "For the first time, this campus was involved in recruiting Third World women. I'm committed to hiring Third World women on this campus, and believe that nothing should be done to jeopardize that." Wellman said that the CS board asked Oakes not to write the evaluation "prior to [the CS board's] decision" on the candidates.

Blake indicates in his letter to Vice-Chancellor Marcum that because the Oakes representatives had "worked hard and long" on the search, they wanted their views on record and sent the evaluation despite Wellman's request. According to Blake, Zavella was offered and subsequently accepted the original FTE position. Wellman then requested that Oakes revise the letter they had submitted to include only the comments regarding Zavella. The college did so "in the interest of unity and support for the board."

Blake goes on to express concern that Community Studies "had other motives" for requesting the revision of the letter, in light of Woo's appointment to the second FTE position. Oakes' evaluation of Woo was not positive, describing her as the "least satisfactory of these [three] candidates, and unacceptable." In the revised version of the Oakes evaluation, this information was omitted.

Wellman said that the discrepancy between Oakes' and the CS board's evaluation of Woo was due to the fact that "only CS faculty read through the complete files of the final candidates, although they were available to Oakes people." But Meyer maintains that as an Oakes representative, he "went through all 179 files," met with each final candidate, and attended their presentations.

Wellman said that he wanted the Oakes letter of evaluation revised because, *"if they had put anything else [besides comments on Zavella] in that letter, it would have fouled [Zavella's] file." He said the request was made "between 10 days and two weeks before the administration asked us if we wanted to regularize [make tenure-track] the temporary position."*

Blake said the procedures followed by CS in appointing the second FTE, "violate all the integrity of what you might call principle. Operating in secret, stabbing us in the back, while pretending they are friends of ours." Blake calls for the reaffiliation of the FTE with Oakes, and a new search in conjunction with the college to fill the position.

"We don't want to pick a fight with Wellman," said Meyer. "What Oakes wants is to be sure we retain our two FTEs in Community Studies."

Several students have expressed concern over the conflict between the CS board and Oakes. "They have such similar philosophies—both focusing on social change," said Jono Shaffer, a CS student affiliated with Oakes. "They should be natural allies."

Harris believes that the structure of the recruitment process reflects a broader problem in the University system. She noted that there are few Black junior faculty at UCSC. "The UC system is not striving to have a more equal representation of minorities," said Harris. "And the structure on this campus is not conducive to hiring minorities. There's no board of Ethnic Studies, Chicano Studies, Asian-American Studies, or Black Studies—so what you have is all of these groups competing for a very few positions. Here we were, three minority women, desperately competing for this one position. I feel that the structure of the process was inherently sexist and racist."

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It's All a Conspiracy, Folks

News of the World

by Chris Geiger

"THE BROTHERHOOD OF Death" almost certainly did not publish the mysterious tabloid that appeared throughout Santa Cruz County last Friday. Bold "EXTRA"s and Santa Cruz *Sentinel*-style lettering adorn the front cover, along with the declaration "CITIZENS DEMAND GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION." Packed with a bewildering array of newsclips, quotes, and pilfered photos, the paper's editors intended to expose the "elite secret societies" which supposedly control world political culture. In the process, they lumped everyone from the *Sentinel* to the American Civil Liberties Union into their list of communist co-conspirators; not even Ronald Reagan escaped the "socialist" brand.

Occasional candidate and local political eccentric Gary Richard Arnold distributed the publication under the auspices of a Southern California group called the Independent Majority Political Action Committee (IMPAC). IMPAC also paid for its bulk mailings and printing charges.

Arnold is best known for provoking a much-quoted "Shut up!" from President Ronald Reagan at a press conference last year. He ran as the Republican nominee against Representative Leon Panetta in 1982, and entered this winter's New Hampshire presidential primary against Ronald Reagan.

Arnold told *City on a Hill* that he had just returned from Orange County, where he had been working to encourage the defection of Olympic athletes from communist countries. IMPAC has been "active in the defection program," he said, setting up "safe houses," translators, and signs along strategic routes. He termed the group's work a "tremendous success" in encouraging the Soviet bloc's Olympic boycott, although he denied connection with the alleged physical threats against Soviet athletes. "We may still go after the Red Chinese and other red bloc countries," Arnold said. "After all, would you invite Hitler to the Olympics after the European occupation?"

IMPAC's publication made questionable use of other organizations' logos and promotional materials. The paper lists a variety of local political groups, both conservative and progressive, and in several cases promotes organizations that had not been consulted first.

Arnold is secretive about his address and phone number, which he does not list in the publication. Although IMPAC provides no apparent source of publication—the Santa Cruz "suite" address is actually Gary Arnold's rented mailbox—the paper asks for contributions to the All Santa Cruz Coalition Legal Foundation (ASCLF), and promotes the local conservative Organized United Taxpayers, Alert Santa Cruz, and UCSC's Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students (CAMPUS). ASCLF director Bill Sweringen said that his group had "absolutely no affiliation" with IMPAC, and was not aware that its ad would be printed. The ASCLF was responsible for funding the recent city council electoral challenge against UCSC voters.

IMPAC cites CAMPUS as a local contact for films from the ultra-conservative Western Goals Foundation. CAMPUS chairperson Hanz Eicholz said he was surprised to discover the reference, since he said CAMPUS has no contact with Western Goals. "I have talked to Arnold. In the past we have dealt with these nuts very politely," commented Eicholz. "We don't shun it, but we don't like to have our name connected with those views."

The paper's characterizations of local "communists" have proven amusing for some. "In her enthusiasm for her city council victory," said the paper, "[Councilmember Jane Weed] shot her arm up to give what appeared to be a Communist clenched fist salute, as excited communists will do." In response to the reference, Weed told *City on a Hill* that the publication missed its date. "It should have come out on April 1," she said. "I guess next election I'll throw kisses instead."

IMPAC also claims that the "super wealthy" devised the Sierra Club "to con Americans into accepting a feudal slave-like status." By challenging mining and timber harvests, it asserts, the club only serves to cut supply, thus raising prices and increasing profits. "Those at the pinnacle of power," it states, referring to the Sierra Club, "are supporting Socialism and Marxism."

"The left and the right are simply two hands of a conspiracy," claimed Arnold. "If you follow the money, you can understand. He said that the "Brotherhood of Death"—a hypothetical controlling power behind the Rockefeller family, Trilateral Commission, and Council on Foreign Relations—simply "pits the right and left against each other" to suit its own ends. Arnold's publication goes to great lengths to expose this global conspiracy.

The IMPAC paper explicitly supports the right; promotions for the ASCLF and Aler Santa Cruz have "Join!" scrawled across them, along with the aforementioned requests for donations. Most leftist groups, Arnold asserted, are actually tools of the "Trilateral Commission/Council on Foreign Relations Conspiracy," because their funding comes from various corporate-supported foundations. He claimed that the progressive Campaign for Economic Democracy, for example, received funds indirectly from Pillsbury, which supposedly has ties to the Rockefellers. The paper devotes several pages to exposing Santa Cruz County's "Marxist conduit" as well. Even *City on a Hill* makes an appearance.

"The Santa Cruz *Recorder, The City (Kremlin) on a Hill, The Express, Matrix,* and *The Sentinel*," declares the IMPAC paper, "will usually get two to five articles each week [from the liberal Pacific News Service] positioned to prepare you for surrender to a World Government, the plan of the Billionaires."

"The only difference between communism and Nazism," commented Arnold, "is that one is national socialism and the other is international socialism. Communism is a cancer in the womb of the world."

Arnold said that although Reagan is portrayed as conservative, he is actually in league with communists worldwide. His New Hampshire campaign document featured a quiz entitled "Reagan: Right or Red?" "Communism doesn't come from Moscow," Arnold asserted. "It comes from Wall Street, Washington, DC and the Hague."

Arnold stated that the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* was "part of the conspiracy, perhaps more so than the others." Tracing the *Sentinel*'s ownership through the Ottaway News Service to Dow Jones, Inc., he concluded that even the local daily is essentially socialist. "They [the *Sentinel*] endorse the left every time, unless they need to satisfy some Chamber of Commerce friend," he said. "They advocate more government, and to me that's leftist."

Sentinel editor Bruce McPherson responded to Arnold's allegations saying, "We just consider the source, and don't take it very seriously."

Arnold said that people do take him seriously, especially powerful people like Trilateral Commission Chair David Rockefeller. He said that the Brotherhood of Death and Trilateral Commission may be watching him very closely.

Right-wing extremist Lyndon LaRouche, who is running for the Democratic presidential nomination, is liked by Arnold. He said that there is "a lot of meat to what LaRouche says," but that since he is a Republican he would not support LaRouche, who is a Democrat. The distinctions between the two traditional parties apparently prevents easy alliance between the two extremists.

Hugh DeLacey, who was a communist organizer in the 1930s, received a page worth of attention in the IMPAC publication. "DeLacey is incredibly notorious," stated Arnold. "He had a cited communist front in southern California.

DeLacey said that Arnold did have some intelligent points to make about the Trilateral Commission's influence, but that in general he was "not worth attention. [IMPAC's] political pronouncement, if there is one, is irrelevant," he said. "We are no fans of psycho-history, but it would be interesting to take this document and discuss it with a psychiatrist."

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According to Arnold's newspaper, Santa Cruz's 'Marxist conduits' include the Resource Center for Nonviolence, the Sentinel, *and the Sierra Club.*

Herman Blake

Farewell to Oakes' Father

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

FOUNDING FATHER OF OAKES College, Herman Blake, is saying his final farewells to Oakes College and UCSC. After 18 years of hard work and dedication, Blake will step down from his position as Oakes' provost this June to become president of Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, Mississippi. Although his successor is scheduled to take over in July, students and faculty at Oakes are wondering about the future of the college. "Oakes *is* Herman Blake," said Valerie Simmons, assistant professor of organizational psychology at Oakes. "We are sure things will be different, but no one is sure how," she added sadly. "Oakes is losing its father."

Herman Blake came to UCSC to teach sociology in 1966 after receiving his doctorate from UC Berkeley. As the only Black faculty member of UCSC at the time, Blake met with a Santa Cruz community group known as the Black Liberation Front who wished to discuss the possibility of establishing an all-Black college at UCSC. In the wake of student unrest, Black students across the nation were demanding more academic emphasis on Black studies. The Black Liberation Front requested UCSC to implement a Black theme at the seventh college on campus and name it after the late Malcom X. Herman Blake was their link to action, and Oakes College began to materialize.

While the group's demands included the construction of an all-Black college, designed by a Black architect, to serve only Black students with only Black administrators and faculty, Blake was aware that these demands violated federal law. He appeased the Black Liberation Front with the promise of a college with an "ethnic studies" focus.

Blake worked with Ralph Guzman, then chair of the Ethnic Studies Committee and current provost of Merrill College, to develop plans for Oakes. According to Blake's written account of the founding of Oakes, Blake and Guzman realized that "ethnic studies" was characterized by many in the academic community as "chauvinistic" because "ethnic pride and heritage for the sake of *itself* was a way of excluding other people as inferior." Instead of "trapping" students in an environment that emphasized only cultural issues, Guzman and Blake decided to make the college a "springboard" for minority students to mainstream into other parts of the university and into professional careers. Science was the "springboard" but the multicultural emphasis was still maintained.

When Chancellor Dean McHenry appointed Blake as provost of Oakes College in 1972, Blake recalls the "tradition in some people's minds that a provost ought to stay in the chair for no more than five years or so. But I felt that wasn't enough to get a college established and get the values established too," he added. "So I said I'd stay for no less than seven years and no more than ten."

Twelve years have passed since Blake made that commitment and the values that he and other faculty have established remain deeply ingrained in the college. Blake defines Oakes' curriculum as a "multi-cultural academic in the social sciences and humanities, with a special program in the sciences designed to open up opportunities for students who haven't had the opportunity before."

Blake's fundraising efforts over the years resulted in the construction of Oakes $1.2 million science laboratories. According to Blake, "We raised a considerable amount of money for the laboratories and now we run equivalency courses in math, chemistry and biology. We have special programs in computer science and literacy. We also run discussion groups in some of the upper division and advanced courses." He added proudly, "No other college on this campus can effectively teach science *and* conduct science laboratories except Oakes."

The emphasis on social sciences and humanities at Oakes has produced an "outstanding" core course that reflects the philosophy of the college, said Blake. Entitled "Values and Change," the Oakes Core Course examines the history of oppression and struggles of various minority groups to regain "culture" and "peoplehood." Originally a one-quarter course, it will be expanded to two quarters next fall. "I opposed the Core Course in the beginning because of the way it was structured at other colleges in the past," admitted Blake. "But now I am a strong proponent."

Oakes Provost Herman Blake

Photo by LAURIE COLE

SUPPORT SERVICES FOR STUdents are another unique aspect of Oakes College implemented by Blake and Oakes faculty. The college provides special services to the "new student," according to Blake, who has traditionally been denied access to higher education or comes from a family where he or she is the first to attend college. Blake believes that these "new students" enter college with the initial fear that they "don't belong" and "will fail" even though they were accepted on good merit.

Support services at Oakes include special academic advising; individual and group counseling programs; staff specially trained in conflict resolution and crisis intervention. Academic support services include a developmental writing program, and math and science tutorial programs closely linked to the Oakes science program.

Along with professional counselors, Oakes has appointed three permanent faculty members to serve only Oakes College: a chemist, a biologist and a mathematician. Blake has remained committed to having Oakes hire highly qualified ethnic faculty, women and white faculty from low-income backgrounds. As of July 1, 1984, an Asian-American woman named Sucheng Chan will succeed Blake as provost of Oakes College.

Chan, who was chosen by the Oakes Provost Search Committee, is a tenured professor of Asian studies at UC Berkeley. "She seems very committed and energetic," said Oakes student Andrew Davids, who has discussed the new provost with other Oakes affiliates.

Originally Blake was scheduled to leave Oakes last spring—but when a nationwide search for a new provost failed to produce a qualified, willing candidate, he agreed to stay on another year. Blake and his family had originally planned to move to St. Louis, Missouri last summer where Blake could affiliate himself with Washington University and continue his research projects. However, this January, Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, Mississippi invited Blake to hold the presidential post. "I have a five-year contract now and I intend to live up to it. I begin July 1, 1984." He laughed, "Administrators work *all* year 'round."

Reflecting on the changes he has observed at UCSC over the past 18 years, Blake expressed concern for those faculty at UCSC who are caught in what he characterizes as the "creative tension" of UCSC. He praises UCSC's undergraduate emphasis but points out that UCSC "is still part of the University of California, which is mandated by the state legislature to be a primary research institution in California.

"You cannot do effective research without a good graduate program," Blake continued. "But a good graduate program often requires large lower division classes taught by graduate students while the faculty does not focus on the interaction with the [undergraduate] individual." Blake said he believes that conflict will continue to exist over the educational philosophies of UCSC and other UC campuses. He added, "UCSC cannot exist in the UC system without being a research university. If it is going to be a research university then some things are going to have to change."

A strong proponent of the proposed Third World breadth requirement, Blake said he believes that "this country is changing so quickly that it cannot act as if it lives in isolation from a vast range of cultures." Although he recognizes that such a breadth requirement would be "one step towards" solving institutionalized and individual racism, Blake maintains a broader rationale for the requirement.

Day to day, explained Blake, "We make assumptions about people [from different cultures] and we act on those assumptions. But those assumptions have no relationship with reality." Referring to the Iranian hostage crisis, Blake said, "We found ourselves embarrassed by a country and a culture we did not understand." In Beirut, Blake said, "We send service people for some strange reason" while we are "totally insensitive to the profoundly felt needs of that society." He added adamantly, "If we are going to interact with the world, this nation must develop a broader vision and understanding. One of the best places to start to develop this crucial vision and understanding is with the people around us. I think a [Third World] breadth requirement would give everyone a basis for common discussion."

Driving his point home, Blake quoted Black author Leroy Jones: "People at the top do not know what it looks like from the bottom." He paused. "Indeed, people at the top do not even know that there is another place to stand." He said, "That summarizes why I feel there should be a Third World breadth requirement."

Blake will not be here if and when the new breadth requirement becomes a reality. While many Oakes students expressed disappointment at "losing their father," at least one student is maintaining a positive outlook. "It's sad to see him go," said third-year Oakes student Lavernis Martin at a farewell brunch for Blake last Saturday. "But times change. He's been here a long time. The new college is very lucky to have him." Martin also views the new provost's arrival with optimism. "A woman provost may offer a lot to Oakes that we don't know of yet," he said. "No one can fill Herman's shoes and we can't expect her to. But I think we can all be very supportive of her."

At a farewell brunch for Blake and other departing Oakes employees, Blake received flowers and a silver platter from the Oakes community. "Speech! Speech!" the audience chanted, but Blake gave some warm hugs and sat down. Blake has been moving audiences for 18 years and now it's time for this man, who will go down in UCSC history as a "famous first" and "founding father" at UCSC, to move on.

Election Returns

Rainbows, Run-Offs, and Revolution in the Valley

by Todd Woody

ON TUESDAY SANTA CRUZ County voters jumped on Gary Hart's California bandwagon, installed a growth control majority on the Scotts Valley city council, and left the fate of the Santa Cruz board of supervisors' liberal majority hanging until November. In an uncharacteristic display of consensus with the rest of the state, Santa Cruzans voted with California on all the ballot measures except Proposition 24. Passed statewide, the proposition will radically reduce the powers of the speaker of the state assembly and give the Republicans minority control of many legislative procedures.

In contrast to last fall's frenzied city council race countdown, election night at the county building Tuesday was hardly a cliffhanger. Most of the candidates stayed holed up at their election parties and the journalists often outnumbered the spectators.

Conservative First District (Live Oak, Soquel) Supervisor Dan Forbus and progressive Fifth District (Scotts Valley, San Lorenzo) representative Joe Cuchiarra easily won re-election with 62.3 and 63.8 percent of the vote respectively.

The Second District race provided, as it had during the supervisorial campaign, the electoral entertainment for the evening. Since the mid-county supervisor is often the swing vote on a five-member board evenly divided between conservatives and liberal/progressive supervisors, the outcome of the Second District race will determine the future direction of the board and the county.

Photos by ANNIE VALVA

The past, the present, and future majority? Santa Cruz County Supervisor Robley Levy, Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy, Supervisor Joe Cuchiarra, and Supervisor Gary Patton.

Incumbent Robley Levy maintained a strong lead throughout the night but failed to capture the 50 percent majority needed for election. Challengers Dave Tunno, a self-described moderate, and Beverly Moore, a conservative, fought it out for second place and a slot in the November 4 run-off election against Levy. In the early hours of the morning Tunno edged Moore out by a slim 1.9 percent margin; Louis Darrigo trailed a distant fourth.

While poll watchers took bets on the outcome of the Second District race, a fog rolled in for Scotts Valley conservatives. In what was nothing less than a progressive revolution in one of the county's most conservative and pro-development cities, Committee for Orderly Growth (CFOG) members Joe Miller and Roger Anderson joined incumbent councilmember Barbara Leichter to form a growth control majority.

Miller, an electronics consultant, and UCSC chemistry professor Anderson finished first and second respectively, defeating five other candidates for the three open seats on the five-member council. Conservative Mayor Ray Carl placed third.

Along with Watsonville, Scotts Valley has bucked Santa Cruz County's environmentalist and growth control ethic in pursuing industrial development. Over the past few years Scotts Valley politicians and city officials have adopted the growth-at-any-cost mentality of the electronics firms that occupy the city's Technology Drive and have transformed the small town into what many area residents disparagingly call the "Silicon Valley" of Santa Cruz County.

According to a number of Scotts Valley residents, the city's open door policy to industrial development has produced severe traffic, water, and sewage problems. According to Anderson, Scotts Valley residents no longer accept unlimited growth.

"It's clear that people were ready for planning and saw that Joe [Miller] and I would do something [about runaway growth]," said Anderson on election night. "There's a real grass-roots feeling that we have to start putting some reasonable limits on growth. We have to ask if all this development is really needed." Although Anderson declined to speculate if the council would eventually adopt a growth management system similar to Santa Cruz's ordinance, he said that the new majority will take a critical look at growth in Scotts Valley.

"The first thing we have to do is undertake an evaluation of growth and its effect on the city. We have to establish some standards for growth," commented Anderson.

To Joe Cuchiarra, the Scotts Valley race and his own overwhelming re-election reaffirmed the county's growth control and environmental policies. "There's a real commitment in the Fifth District to maintain a quality of life in the community," said an ebullient Cuchiarra in his final election night interview.

Cuchiarra said that he looks forward to a more cooperative relationship between the county and Scotts Valley. "Scotts Valley residents have recognized the need for growth control to preserve the environmental integrity of the area and have elected representatives who will do that," said Cuchiarra.

Municipal Court

Incumbent Judge William Kelsay handily defeated challenger Gary B. Wesley in the county's only court race. Kelsay, backed by almost all of Santa Cruz's legal and law enforcement associations, received 76.4 percent of the vote to Wesley's 23 percent.

Democratic Primary

Although Gary Hart finished in first place by winning 42.5 percent of delegate votes in the Third District, which encompasses most of the city of Santa Cruz, local residents need not trade in their tie-dyes for Calvin Klein. Despite endorsements for the Colorado senator from progressive Mayor John Laird, socialist councilmember Mike Rotkin, and other leftist officials, 37 percent of local voters cast their ballots for progressive presidential candidate Jesse Jackson's delegates. Walter Mondale finished third, receiving 21.5 percent of Santa Cruz's delegate votes.

Jackson did not fare so well in Santa Cruz County where he and Mondale finished with 25.1 and 25.7 percent of the vote respectively and Hart took 45 percent of the delegates.

Statewide, Hart won the lion's share of delegates with 38.1 percent of the vote. Mondale received 35.1 percent and Jackson took 21.4 percent. With his victories in New Jersey and West Virginia and his strong showing in California, Mondale now has the 1967 delegates needed for nomination.

Although Jackson failed to win the city, county, or state, he found majority support at the city on a hill. He captured 50.5 percent of UCSC's delegate votes. Although Gary Hart portrays himself as the youth candidate and is popular among college students, his new ideas only won 39 percent of campus delegate votes. Old ideas apparently had even less appeal to UCSC voters, as Walter Mondale received 10.4 percent of university delegate votes.

Santa Cruz conservatives' challenge to UCSC voters earlier this year apparently did not discourage student voters. A record 71 percent of registered UCSC voters turned out for the Democratic primary. Fifty-two percent voted in the challenged city council elections last November.

Voters did not directly cast ballots for a presidential candidate in Tuesday's primary, but for a particular candidate's delegates. Each candidate has seven delegates for each California congressional district. Most Santa Cruzans cast ballots in the 16th district while San Lorenzo Valley residents voted in the 12th district. Santa Cruz County is only 38.6 percent of the 16th district while Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and San Benito counties account for the remainder. Mayor John Laird, a Hart delegate, will attend the convention as the Coloradan's representative, though under party rules he is not bound to vote for that candidate.

Supervisor Joe Cuchiarra easily won re-election but the fate of the board's liberal majority depends on Levy's November run-off election against challenger Dave Tunno.

County Measures

Measure A, which would have imposed a tax on county campsites, failed to received the two-thirds of the vote necessary for passage.

Propositions

Statewide, California voters approved both county and state jail bond propositions (16 and 17), the parks and wildlife bonds (18 and 19), pension reform (21), a tax break for seismic improvements (22), and defeated a proposition that would exempt pension fund managers from civil service requirements (23).

Voters also approved the two most radical ballot measures, Propositions 20 and 24. Proposition 20 will allow the courts to remove any public official who they determine made a libelous or slanderous campaign statement that contributed to the defeat of his or her opponent. This new law would permit any defeated candidate to file an election challenge against the winner on the grounds that the successful candidate's campaign statements led to the contestant's defeat.

On Tuesday Californians reversed the centuries-old tradition of majority rule by approving right-wing Republican Paul Gann's legislative "reform" proposition that radically reduces the power of the speaker of the state assembly and the majority Democratic Party. The new legislative changes will assign veto power in a number of assembly and senate areas to the minority Republicans. ✔

La Migra

Working for the Clamp Down

by Kerry Nelson

IT IS EASY TO FORGET AN INVISIble population. Here in Santa Cruz, where a tourist-infested boardwalk overwhelms the nearby Beach Flats, a number of people live illegally among their neighbors. They eat, sleep and work, like their legal friends, but the US government does not recognize their right to such a livelihood in this country. The government labels them "illegal aliens," others call them "undocumented workers." Whatever the designation, their lifestyle requires them to be careful, and often fearful, for the wrong people might recognize them.

"The term 'illegal alien' conjures up an image of monsters from outer space," says John Silver, a founder of the Immigration Clinic in Watsonville. "I think that's part of the fabrication of the media and the government. They try to whip up a hysteria or xenophobia over immigrants. They call them 'aliens,' so you think of *War of the Worlds* or *Invasion of the Body Snatchers.*"

In recent years the federal government has cracked down on immigration, blaming undocumented workers for the high unemployment rate and weak economy. The controversial Simpson-Mazzoli bill, now before Congress, would tighten border security, fine employers who hire undocumented workers and require that all US citizens carry a national ID card. Opponents of the bill maintain it would discriminate against Hispanics and other US citizens with non-European heritage.

Although both the Carter and Reagan administrations have taken a hardline against immigration, the current government has stepped up raids of factories and other workplaces. A recent Supreme Court decision gave the Immigration and Naturalization Service the right to search open agricultural fields for undocumented workers. After a series of raids in the Santa Clara Valley, the INS claims that 25 percent of all jobs in that area are held by undocumented workers.

Many charge, however, that immigrants do not milk the economy or increase unemployment, but that they contribute to the production of the country. "When they come, they work, they live here, and the money they put into taxes they never get back," says Eludivina Guerrero, a worker at La Familia, the health/community center in the Beach Flats. "The US gets richer from them."

Under the Department of Justice, the INS employs border patrol agents and criminal investigators to prevent the entrance of undocumented workers into the country. Of the 2000 border patrol agents in the country, 1300 are stationed along the Mexican border. Four Salinas-based agents cover the Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Monterey areas. An INS agent who has worked for the past eight years as both a border patrol officer and a criminal investigator, granted *City on a Hill* an interview on the condition that he remain anonymous. "John Doe" was stationed along the Mexican border for a few years. He says, "I've had nights where I covered 75 miles of border alone. A clown could cross the border."

The border patrol's mission and the reality of the number of immigrants do not easily fuse. According to Doe, an immigrant crossing the border has a 66 percent chance of getting through. If the person is caught, she or he is put in a truck and sent back to Mexico and, usually, is back again the next night to try again.

Although Doe calls himself a "humanistic cop," he says there are agents who get caught up in the chase. "There are agents who concentrate on numbers. Statistically it makes you look good. After a while you realize these numbers are totally and completely irrelevant."

Five years ago, "Carlos" crossed the border, leaving his family in Mexico. He jumped the fence and climbed into a smuggler's car. For $400, he was taken to Los Angeles where he was one of 80 people stuffed into a truck filled with alfalfa.

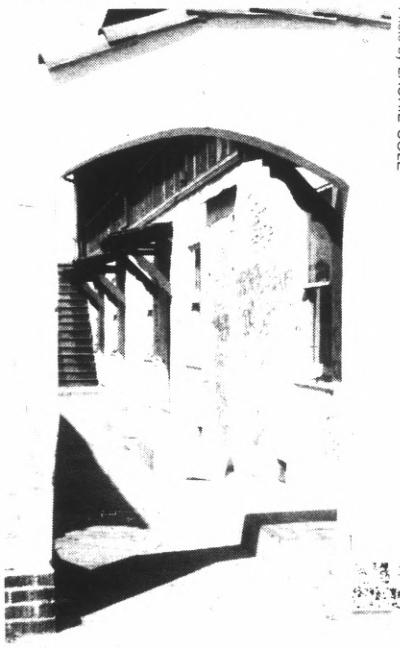

Photo by LAURIE COLE

In his room in Beach Flats, Carlos describes how difficult it was to breathe in the truck and how hungry and thirsty he was during the trip. He said the border patrol checked the truck, and seeing only alfalfa, let it go on. The truck drove north, and Carlos met his brother-in-law, who was already living in Santa Cruz's Beach Flats neighborhood.

"Cameras watch the border," says Doe. "They can be zeroed in on people. The border patrol watches them come over on the camera. They wait until the immigrants get far enough behind to prevent them from escaping south. Then they get them."

Although Doe describes patrolling the border as "playing cowboys and Indians," the equipment the "cowboys" use today is more 21st century than old west. "We have electronic devices, sensors which indicate intrusions. Various types of sensors like they used in Vietnam," says Doe. "Mine sensors are buried at the frontier to indicate when vehicles cross, infra-red sensors pick up body heat, and agents sit in their vans watching remote television."

It is difficult to estimate the number of undocumented workers in the country. The government claims that between two and 12 million live here illegally. Each year the US government grants 250,000 Mexicans green cards which provide most privileges of citizenship, except the right to vote. It takes four years or more, depending on their status, for a person's name to be struck off the waiting list for green cards. Most people on the list are eligible because they have a relative who lives legally in the US. Others gain status according to their work experience. "Skilled" Mexican workers take precedence over "unskilled" workers, so that those with university or trade school degrees have a better chance of obtaining a green card.

Doe says that there are two kinds of immigrants: those who seek political asylum and those who seek economic asylum. People will come to this country from El Salvador, Guatemala and other nations ruled by US-backed dictatorships and claim political asylum. Although the US acknowledges individuals fleeing Communist governments as "political refugees," it generally refuses to grant that status to victims of its right-wing client states. Rather, the INS often considers Latin American immigrants ineligible for citizenship. "There has to be a direct threat to their life," says Doe. "The fact that they might starve at home is not a valid reason."

'The border patrol violates people's constitutional rights as a matter of practice.'
—John Silver

MOST OF THE UNDOCUmented workers in Santa Cruz County live in the Watsonville area because of the field work available there. However, a significant number of immigrants live in the Beach Flats area as well. Although they are far from the border, fear of being caught is still a reality. Raids are conducted regularly in the fields and factories. Less often, border patrol agents walk around the neighborhood, arbitrarily asking to see a green card on the basis of a person's appearance or language.

Carlos said he remembers when the border patrol would conduct raids in Beach Flats every two or three weeks. Now they do not come for months at a time. The immigrants can not account for the government's behavior.

A year ago Carlos and his wife, "Anna," who had recently come across with their children, were up late talking. It was 2 or 3am, and they heard the border patrol banging on the door of their neighbor's apartment with a warrant for the neighbors' arrest. They were not home, but having overheard Anna and Carlos speaking Spanish, the agents decided to check them out. They knocked on their door, asked questions, and left. Carlos and Anna said they think the agents didn't pressure them because of their children.

Undocumented workers in Beach Flats hold a variety of jobs. Carlos is a cook, Anna is a housekeeper. "Most of the people here working illegally are dishwashers, cooks and waiters," said Guerrero. People from Beach Flats also commute to Watsonville or Davenport to work in the fields or in electronics and cannery factories. Because they are here illegally, they are often placed in a vulnerable position at work.

"A lot of times women won't work," says Julie Litwin, a childbirth educator who works with immigrant mothers. "They're afraid they'll get caught at work and won't know what happened to their kids."

Raids on jobs are most prevalent. INS agents, acting on information that a number of undocumented workers are employed at a certain business, will enter the factory or hotel or field, and start questioning the workers. The workers are not required to answer their inquiries, but they often do not realize their rights.

"On occasion, many of your probable-cause doubts will end in flight. They know who you are and you know who they are. If they [illegal immigrants] see you, they will run," says Doe. "If the person won't answer you, you might verbally try to coerce them into talking by saying 'What's the matter? Are you dumb? You can't speak?'"

Some agents take advantage of undocumented workers' ignorance of their rights in these situations, according to Silver. INS agents will threaten to send people to jail if they don't sign a form of voluntary deportation, or they will not inform workers of their rights to a hearing. "The border patrol violates people's constitutional rights as a matter of practice," says Silver. "Although they deny it, it is true that they often detain people solely on the basis of their ethnic appearance."

Moreno Lopez became a national figure a few months ago when the border patrol did just that. The 14-year-old boy was with his illegal friend when INS agents raided a grocery store parking lot in Santa Ana. They took Lopez, whose green card was at home, and bused him to Tijuana. He found his way back, but, as Silver points out, the case clearly demonstrates the potential for discrimination on the part of the INS.

Many observers believe that INS discrimination will continue, especially if the Mazzoli-Simpson bill passes. The daily harassment many Hispanics in Santa Cruz County and across the country face because, as Carlos says, they "look Mexican," could become the law of the land.

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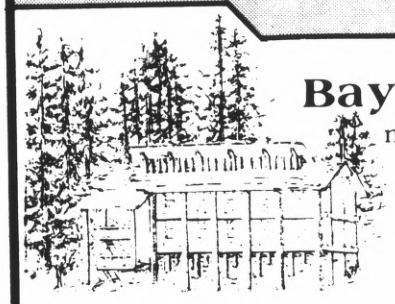

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Pulling the Plug on PCBs

by Janet Hutton

WHEN THE UC SANTA CRUZ campus was first built in 1964, engineers installed state of the art electrical transformers. The insulating fluid that circulated within each transformer was considered to be an efficient coolant and an excellent fire retardant. Now, 19 years later, the University is contracting to have the fluid removed. The reason? The thick, gluey fluid that cooled and protected UCSC's transformers for so many years is heavily laden with polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs. These are synthetic chemicals which, like DDT, concentrate in the fatty tissues of animals and humans and can cause liver diseases, birth defects, and cancer.

Although the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned the further manufacture and distribution of PCBs in 1979, existing PCB-containing transformers were granted a reprieve—they could live out the remainder of their useful lives. The average lifetime of a transformer is 40 years, and the transformers at UCSC are just pushing 20. At a time when UCSC is weighing every expenditure carefully and receiving an overwhelming number of funding requests for much-needed projects, such as a new student center and housing for graduate students, why is the University considering replacing, or draining and refilling, transformers that could legally be kept for another 20 years?

"Because of the environmental concern," says Richard Emigh, manager of Maintenance and Operations at UCSC. "PCB is a suspected—but not a proven—carcinogenic substance, and if there is a fire—as there was in San Francisco and San Jose—as a precaution you would have to close down the structures in the immediate area. That would be difficult to do on a campus, because that would mean you'd no longer have classes taking place."

According to Mac Yano, an inspector with the Public Health Department in San Francisco, a PCB fire that took place in that city last year closed a large part of a building for ten months. The fire, which occurred on May 15, 1983, started in an overheated transformer in the basement of a 28-story office tower at One Market Plaza. Firefighters battling the blaze realized that the PCBs and trichlorobenzenes—two toxins used as fire retardants in electrical equipment—had caught fire when the smoke produced by the burning coolant changed from a pale grey to an oily black.

The building involved, the Steuart Street Tower, was closed for 10 days while investigators took 11,400 smear samples from the offices, stairwells and elevator shafts to check for unhealthy levels of PCBs, trichlorobenzenes, furans and dioxins. The results allowed all but the first five floors to be reopened. The lower floors, served by the same ventilation system as the basement, weren't considered safe for human occupancy until mid-March, 1984.

Although the EPA considers incinerating PCB a safe way to dispose of the toxin, PCB exposure to low heat produces by-products, such as dioxin and furans, that are more dangerous than PCB itself. EPA officials were sufficiently concerned about the effects of dioxins on human health to buy all the property in a Missouri town when high levels of the substance were found in the soil, forcing the residents to move.

"It takes a temperature of about 2000 degrees Fahrenheit to destroy PCB cleanly," says Yano. "But when tests were made last month, no evidence of dioxin was found in the building, so the ban was lifted."

San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein complained heartily after the May 1983 fire that PCB transformers in the city were a great hazard because of earthquakes. Shortly after the fire, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), weary of battling lawsuits and an angry public, allocated $60 million over a five-year period to replace about 1000 transformers. The company is now in the process, according to Yano, of replacing all PCB-containing transformers in the city of San Francisco.

PG&E does not own, or have any obligation to replace, the transformers at UCSC. The University owns the transformers and can choose whether to replace them. The move, apparently, is toward converting the transformers into non-PCB transformers. According to James Gabrio, Electrical Supervisor of Campus Facilities, at least two companies—Westinghouse and Retro-Serv—are bidding on the job. It will involve removing all the PCB-laden insulating oil and substituting either silicon-based oil or some form of dry insulation.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Gabrio, who frequently works around the transformers, believes the PCB controversy has been overplayed by the media. "There's not too much danger of people coming into contact with it [PCB]," he says. "We're very, very, very careful. The law says that any transformer laden with PCB must be checked every three months."

The person who checks them regularly is Stephen LeBoeuf, an Environmental Health and Safety Technologist at UCSC. "The federal regulations require us to do several things," says LeBoeuf. "Every three months I do surveys of the transformers—check to make sure they're not leaking—and then I write up quarterly and annual reports on the number of transformers we have and the amounts of PCB liquid in those transformers."

LeBoeuf says there are 18 PCB-laden transformers on campus—two-thirds of the total transformers at UCSC. Seventeen of them are working, and one, a spare, is stored in the Corporation Yard behind Campus Facilities. In all, the transformers contain 43,048 pounds of PCB liquid, and each transformer consists of 300,000 to 400,000 parts per million (ppm) PCB, five orders of magnitude above "regulations."

"They [the transformers] are about half PCB," says LeBoeuf. "PCBs aren't considered hazardous unless they are above 50 ppm. If you have PCB materials that are below 50 ppm, there are no regulations to follow. Once you get above 50 ppm, then there are regulations to follow."

Bill Herig, the District Maintenance Supervisor of the West Valley Community College District near Saratoga, has one less set of regulations to follow. The 12 PCB-laden transformers at West Valley Community, containing from 350,000 to 800,000 ppm per transformer, were drained over Christmas break by the California-based Retro-Serv Company. "It took four days and cost $192,000," he says. "There was some impact on the business offices on campus, but the longest power outage on any part of campus was eight hours."

The PCB oil was replaced with General Electric's silicon-based oil. Herig concedes that PCB is the best insulating fluid on the market, but the silicon-based oil "comes close. It may heat up quicker," he says, "but now, if there's a leak in any of the transformers, I don't have to run all over the place reporting it."

The process of draining all the PCB liquid out of the transformers and replacing it with another type of insulating oil is called retrofilling. According to Richard Emigh at UCSC, retrofilling is "usually about half the cost of having the transformers replaced." Since the price tag for retrofilling the 18 PCB-laden transformers at UCSC could be as high as $500,000, Emigh does not think the process will take place soon.

"Knowing our current funding cycles, I would suspect we're talking about two or three years," he says. "The only thing I see that would accelerate it, would be environmental data that indicated that PCB is more than just a suspected carcinogenic substance."

In the meantime, the media-wary Gabrio says, "The only thing you should report is that we've got it covered."

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CAMPUS *clips*

Photo by DOUG ERTMAN

While many students and faculty were frantically preparing for finals this week, the Academic Senate tackled an agenda crammed with a variety of topics at its June 6 meeting. Faculty members and concerned students listened to committee reports, nominations, and proposals. The next two clips focus on only a few of the "complex issues" that have sparked debate within the UCSC community this year.

Hope for Ethnic Studies

The ongoing fight for the creation of a Third World breadth requirement culminated on the senate floor, as students and faculty joined forces arguing for its educational and societal importance. The students' University Council report requested that the senate direct its Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) to examine the feasibility of the breadth requirement on the 1984 agenda. In order to implement a proposal in time to include the requirement in next year's course catalog the requirement must be reviewed in the fall. In addition to endorsing the students' request, some faculty members criticized CEP's "tepid" manner of responding to the demands for a Third World breadth requirement.

Defending their work, CEP Chair John Gill insisted that there was a lack of background information on the issue and that no concrete proposals were submitted to CEP over the past year. He added that it only deserved "relative merit" since the UCSC curricula needs "computer literacy and foreign language requirements" as well. Gill insisted that before the breadth requirement is implemented, UCSC must create more ethnic studies courses. However, several professors pointed out that they are prepared to transform their upper division courses—which focus on ethnic issues—into lower division courses. CEP member Susan Mann said she was embarrassed that the demand had to come from the students, and vowed to work towards its implementation. A faculty constituency is organizing to support the breadth requirement as well. CEP agreed to place the issue on the fall agenda and the meeting moved on...

On Sexual Harassment

Another controversial topic re-emerged into the limelight at Wednesday's Academic Senate meeting, but the Special Committee on Sexual Harassment Policies offered such detailed and organized proposals that the policies were accepted unanimously. The committee was formed over a year ago to develop informal guidelines on existing investigation and grievance procedures for harassment. Last year the chancellor rejected a former harassment committee's proposals on the grounds that they provided no protection for the accused harassers.

This year's committee attempted to cover all the bases, reviewing practices and policies from other UC campuses and colleges across the country. They attempted to improve UCSC guidelines while complying with campuswide regulations as well. Included in the report were detailed definitions of sexual harassment—with several examples—complaint resolutions, committee structures, fact finding procedures, confidentiality protection, and punitive measures.

Evaluating Evaluations

During the past academic year, the UC Assembly of the Academic Senate and other systemwide organizations have claimed that the data in UCSC student transcripts are insufficient. When a UCSC student does not pass a class, it is simply removed from the student's record. Karl Lamb, chairperson of UCSC's Politics board, asserted this "no-record" policy hinders a student's chances of being able to transfer to another UC campus.

In 1972 the Assembly granted UCSC a permanent "variance" on grading policies. However, the chairperson to the UCSC Academic Senate, Professor Dennis McElrath, predicts the Assembly will review the no-record policy at its next meeting in November. In addition, he said he believes the Assembly will decide whether UCSC should implement a letter-grade policy for Subject A classes beginning fall 1985. McElrath explained that Subject A will be the only course considered for a university-wide mandatory letter-grade because Subject A is required by state law.

Since he believes the letter grade for Subject A would unnecessarily "call into question the whole [evaluation] system," McElrath said he doubts that the Assembly will support a Subject A grade requirement.

Early Birds Get Houses

Many students return to Santa Cruz each fall expecting their search for housing to be easy. But Off-Campus Housing Coordinator Doreen Schack predicts that the Santa Cruz housing crunch this year will be "unparalleled," and advises students to return as early as possible. For students who have no place to stay while they search, the UCSC West Field house doubles as a hostel from September 1-23 for $5 a night. Call Off-Campus Housing at x4435 for more information.

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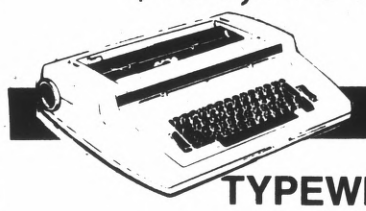

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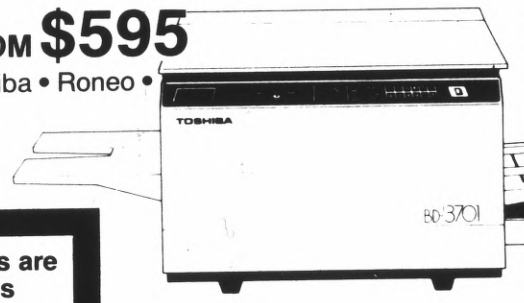

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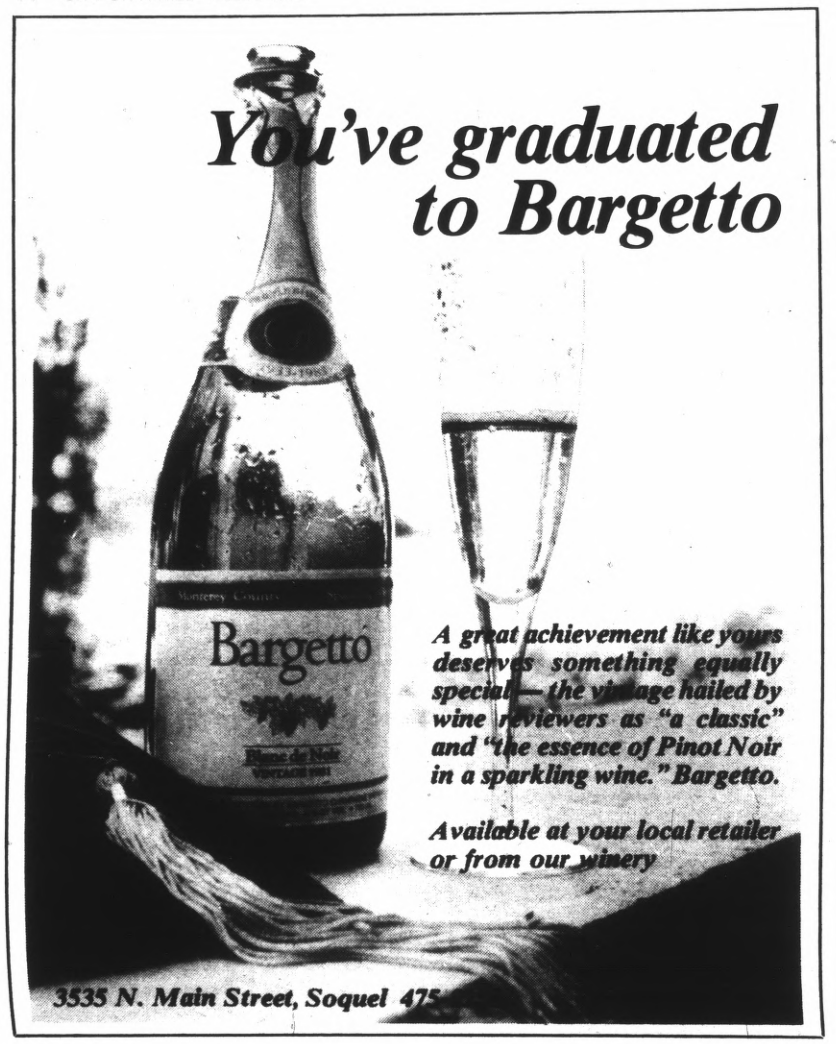
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CITYclips

Dubious Appeal

The election challenge that pulled 292 UCSC student voters into court last winter may make a return appearance shortly. The All Santa Cruz Coalition Legal Foundation (ASCCLF) mailed a fund-raising letter early this week to local conservatives, with "WHY NOT APPEAL" emblazoned on the first page. The ASCCLF has until July 11—60 days after Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer's ruling—to appeal the case, and the mailing appears to be the first step in the appeal.

The mailing asserts that "voting is a joke in Santa Cruz" and attacks Brauer's decision to invalidate 113 of the contested 292 student votes, a decision which retained the progressive city council majority. "We now have the spectre of vagrants meeting election residence requirements by virtue of loitering in parks, under bridges and on sidewalks," states the mailer. "In time, these 'streetpeople'...may constitute a formidable voice in dictating local government." The letter does not mention that Judge Brauer has since ruled voter registrations in local parks, woods, etc., invalid.

Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN) director Tammy Matanky said that the ASCCLF is trying to subvert students' right to vote "by challenging the results of an election they have already lost twice." ASCCLF member Bill Sweringen refused to comment last Saturday on whether his group would actually appeal Brauer's ruling.

The mailer asked whether Brauer's decision had legalized votes in progressive Supervisor Gary Patton's district by "transients who 'roost' illegally in UCSC campus woods and parking lots," emphasizing that the alleged illegal voting occurred in *Patton's* district. It also suggested that existing voter registration legislation consists of "murky, ambiguous laws that conflict and invite perversion."

ASCCLF is a spinoff of the All Santa Cruz Coalition, a political action committee which backed four conservative candidates in last November's council elections; however, ASCCLF is legally a separate entity, described by its promoters as a "charitable organization."

Talk Talk

Cocoanut Grove workers found out that talk can be cheap last Friday when the Seaside Company and the employees' representatives, the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union (HERE) Local 483 sat down for their first round of contract negotiations. According to Grove waiter and union activist Doug Grant, Seaside made what amounted to a non-offer: no wage increases, no medical benefits, and a cut in gratuities for most of the staff. "I am extremely disappointed with Seaside's offer," said Grant. "It's humiliating."

Grant said HERE asked for substantial wage increases to bring the workers' pay up to parity with union houses in the Monterey Bay area. "The [union] proposal was reasonable considering Seaside's resources and the working conditions at the Grove," commented Grant.

He did indicate that the company expressed a willingness to negotiate on non-monetary issues. Although Grant said he believes Seaside is negotiating in "semi-good faith," he said the company may attempt to wear down the workers' morale by stretching out negotiations.

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

Future City Editor

"If Seaside stalls," added Grant, "we have strategies and plans to gain public support that we may have to implement,"

Faulty Wiring

Group W Cable may fight to retain its current cable TV franchise in the Santa Cruz County area, according to company officials. The firm broke off contract renewal negotiations with local authorities two weeks ago but claims that the city and county cannot legally prevent it from continuing operations. Assistant County Administrator Pat Busch "completely disagrees" with Group W's position, and stated that he knows of no legal precedent for their case.

"I just don't agree that they have a divine right to operate here," said Busch. "After all, a franchise is defined as a privilege, granted by the public." Group W's franchise expires in August, 1986.

The negotiations almost succeeded, according to Santa Cruz City Manager Dick Wilson, but then broke down over enforcement issues—specifically a "subscriber protection" item intended to prevent arbitrary rate hikes. The city and county are now working on "Requests for Proposals" (RFP's) officially to open the franchise for competitive bidding. The board of supervisors will consider the county RFPs on June 26. Potential bidders include Group W, other major cable firms, and also proponents of municipally-owned or cooperative systems.

Busch said that obtaining other bids will not be a problem. "Santa Cruz is historically one of the premier, top of the line cable markets in the country," he commented. "We were one of the first to get wired, and have been one of the largest besides." He noted that over 90 percent of area residents currently subscribe to cable TV.

A subsidiary of Westinghouse electric Corporation, Group W Cable is the third largest cable company in the country.

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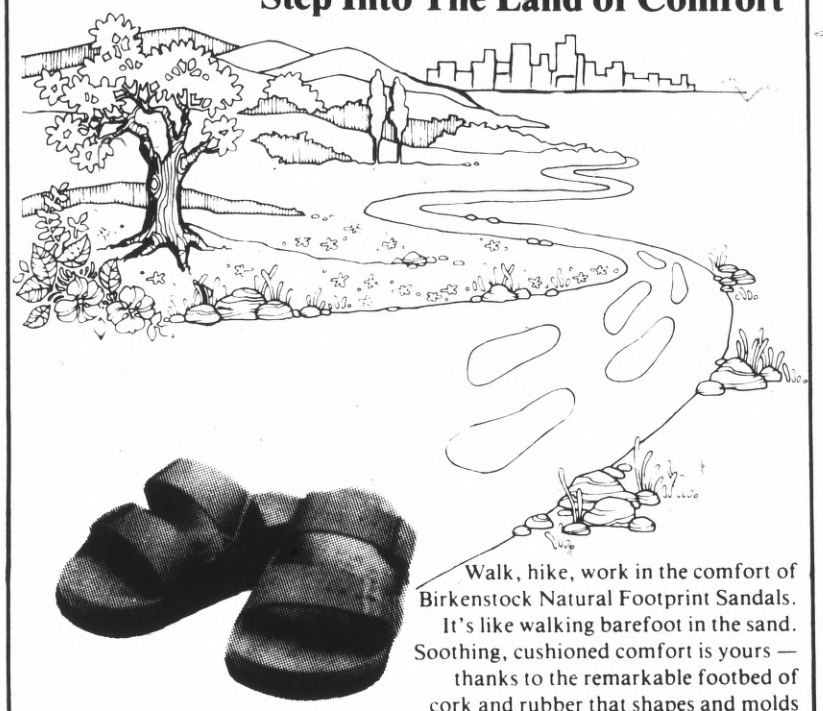

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OPINION

The Israel Controversy

Staff's note: *These two pages continue a debate on Zionism, propaganda, anti-Semitism, political criticism, and the Middle East which has taken place in a series of letters and articles in* City on a Hill *and* Leviathan.

Anti-Zionism is Anti-Semitism

REGARDING SCHMUEL THALER'S "IN DEFENSE of Zionism": right on! However, I think he was being a lot more generous than he had to. Anti-Zionism *is* anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism historically has always been acceptable and encouraged in cultures and peoples across the board. Only Hitler made the term (and, for awhile, its subsequent actions) unpopular. At a loss for a while to express its Jew-hatred, the world quickly came up with anti-Zionism which is now incorporated and practiced diligently.

The only difference between history and the present is that when anti-Semitism was acceptable and supported, you knew who your enemies were. Now, in Nazi Germany's shadow, one finds anti-Zionists professing their hatred of Israel and Zionism but in the same breath, the old "some of my best friends are Jews" line is getting new airplay.

And as Mr. Thaler pointed out, assimilation is hardly the answer to the very real fears of the Jews. One of the major lines that Hitler crossed during his reign was the unacceptance of any Jew's assimilation. While his predecessors stopped killing their local Jews once they had converted them forcibly to Christianity, Hitler denounced this as short-sighted and ultimately undercutting "The Final Solution."

Well, the line has been crossed now, there is no going back. And even if one is a non-Jewish Jew (i.e. non-practicing), one still experiences the anti-Semitism and it is growing once again more acceptable, supported and prevalent throughout the world. But hey, that's not news, is it? That's the way it's been going for the past 2,000 years.

What *is* news is that your favorite anti-Zionist neighbor may be just the person you want to avoid.

The only difference between history and the present is that when anti-Semitism was acceptable and supported, you knew who your enemies were.

It is time once again for those of you who stopped caring or thinking about this to start working once more *for* the Jews, not against them. And it's time once again for those of us who never stopped to try to stem the flow of anti-Zionism before it reaches its apex.

—Deborah Young

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Criticism Versus Propaganda

IN THIS ARTICLE I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE UP THE issue of criticism and its role in the local written media. Particularly, I shall focus on criticism of Israel as it has recently appeared in *City on a Hill*. Although at some point in the future it would be useful to do a more complete study looking at a whole year of this publication, I shall refer to the issue that appeared a couple of weeks ago containing four articles that mentioned Israel as the main subject or only mentioned Israel to give one or two negative examples.

Criticism can serve as a constructive vehicle for debate in the collegiate environment. Reading *City on a Hill* almost every week I find articles in the "International" section and the "Opinion" section that fall in the category of criticism. Many are well done. However, when it comes to Israel, I am disturbed that many do not have a strong factual foundation. An accompanying issue is the quantity of unilateral criticism. As referred to above, are not four articles in one issue for this small country, with such a minute quantity of the world's population, a bit skewed in a global context?

In this debate I shall borrow a phrase used by Dan Siegel in the May 10 issue of *City on a Hill*. In a previous letter I pointed out how the phrase "moral symmetry" is unevenly applied. For instance, is supporting a jihad (holy war) declared by over 200 million people against 3.5 million people "morally symmetrical"? In the same vein, is the result of the 1948 Israeli war, which displaced both Jews and Arabs, totally the responsibility of the nascent Jewish state? In other words, is it "morally symmetrical" to lay the whole responsibility for the "Palestinian refugee problem" on the back of Israel? When six Arab armies marched into Israel (after rejecting the 1947 UN Partition of Palestine into a Jewish and Arab state) they expected and promised an easy victory. History proved otherwise and the young Jewish state miraculously survived.

Over 700,000 Jews from Arab countries were resettled in Israel. Parenthetically, they never received any compensation for lifetimes worth of properties left behind. Yet 21 Arab countries with millions of times the resources of Israel were unable to resettle an equivalent number of people. As an aside, the notion of a separate "Palestinian" Arab nation came into being *only* as a reaction to new Jewish immigration and development in the area.

Many of these Arab countries maintain laws specifically denying Palestinian Arabs the possibility of acquiring citizenship or being integrated into those countries. For instance, Saudi Arabia has a shortage of laborers. The Saudis import 20,000 Asians (South Koreans and others) and at the same time specifically exclude "Palestinian" Arabs. Iraq, likewise, excluded "Palestinians" from its homesteading schemes. It is useful, in a very cruel way, to keep one's brethren as "refugees" collecting UN funds, while at the same time the children get indoctrinated in a hate focused on Israel. This way internal problems of equity or human rights can be ignored for generations. I have yet to see this issue critically looked at in the local press, including *City on a Hill*. I could provide many more issues in the Middle East that have been totally or partially ignored.

Next, I would like to look at the tone of the articles. The catchy title of "Oozing with Uzis" would lead the reader to believe that all arms floating in Latin America are one way or another the responsibility of Israel. Such catchy titles are more difficult to manufacture for other arms bearing names like AK-47 or Kalatchnikov or M-16. There is no recognition that Israel's arms sales to Central America are proportionately smaller than the amounts contributed by the United States, France, Italy, or the USSR. Similarly, Israel's arm sales to South Africa are less than Western Europe's.

Israel has had a long history of friendly relations with many Black African countries, but in 1973, under intense pressure from the Arab world, most member states of the Organzation of African Unity severed their ties to Israel. From 1957 until 1973, Israel trained thousands of Africans in agriculture and economics and maintains today extensive informal relations with several African states.

Going back to the lack of balance on the debate over the Arab-Israeli conflict I'd like to point out that there is no "New Arab Agenda" as a counterpart to the New Jewish Agenda. Dissent against the main Arab lines—that of no recognition of the state of Israel—does not exist. Even criticism in other obvious areas is notably absent. Why is Edward Said, a US professor, not criticizing his fellow Arabs when 10,000 or more people are blown away in Syria for having a different opinion than the government, or when colonel Kadafy sends hit teams all over the world to silence his opponents with death? Why doesn't Said protest when the new Islamic messiah, the Ayatollah Khomeini, sends hundreds of thousands of children to their death fighting a war that mainly involves his ego?

There is a healthy role for criticism but it is lost when distorted into half-truths and misinformation. In scientific debate, as an illustration, the writer has to supply as reliable a set of data as possible. This data should also be tested against rigorous statistical analysis. In stark contrast, the global picture is lost in the Mid-East debate when only one side is chastised often using incomplete or biased data. Given the examples cited, I have to conclude that such distorted and accusatory criticism can best be characterized as propaganda.

When it comes to Israel, I am disturbed that many City on a Hill *articles do not have a strong factual foundation.*

—Miguel Th. Stroe

Israeli Apartheid

I SHOULD HAVE WRITTEN SOONER, IN SUPPORT of Dan Siegel's article ("Seeking a Moral Symmetry," *City on a Hill* 5/10/84), in anticipation of the backlash that was certain to follow. I applaud *City on a Hill* for publishing articles on the Palestinian question, when most mainstream media continue their "head in the sand" policies of ignoring the Palestinian struggle completely. I am a bit surprised at the venom in both the letters and opinion pieces in *City on a Hill* and the *Leviathan*, given Siegel's moderate articles. I can imagine the response if Siegel had written about the struggle of the Palestinians for liberation and self-determination.

There are several points that must be addressed regarding Israel, Zionism, Judaism, anti-Semitism, etc. The first is that Zionism is a political movement, supporting the colonization of Palestine, and establishing a state where Jews hold power over the indigenous population. Being against this movement, and supporting the rights of Palestinians and calling an end to colonialist rule is not anti-Semitic. Rabbi Berger, Rabbi Hirsch, and other well-known Jews have long spoken out against Zionism. And many non-Jews have supported Zionism who would never be called a friend of the Jews, but rather support Israel for its military position in the game of East against West. Mixing up anti-Semitism with anti-Zionism is feeding into the very racism we have been trying to eradicate: to blame the Jews for what Israel is doing.

Thaler states that "Zionism is a just cause..." Instead, I argue that Zionism just as the settler colonialism of Algeria, South Africa... is NOT just, but rather is a force to fight against. Thaler and Stroe argue that we shouldn't criticize Israel for "her" human rights violations until we also criticize Syria, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. Although I would compare Israel's systematic use of torture, imprisonment, house demolitions, expulsions, and devastation of populated cities more with South Africa, El Salvador (who they are training) and the Turks (against the Armenians) than with the above mentioned Arab states, I *also* am against human rights violations by any nation. But I especially criticize Israel, both because of the destruction it causes with enormous amounts of US money *and* because it does it in the name of the Jews, under a flag with a Jewish star on it, all excused because of the holocaust, where many of my family members perished. To use the memories of those who perished in order to destroy another people is inexcusable, and to cry "anti-Semitism" at every criticism of Israel is cowardice.

Zionism is not just, but rather a force to fight against. To use the memories of those who perished in order to destroy another people is inexcusable, and to cry 'anti-Semitism' at every criticism of Israel is cowardice.

Having been brought up in the Zionist movement, where the conquest of Palestine is portrayed to be heroic, I understand the confusion US Jews must feel when the "Land without a People" turns out to have a native population. If Israel was to be democratic, that native population had to be removed (which the majority was) or oppressed and prevented from establishing a strong political force (which it is). Those Palestinians holding Israeli passports who are allowed to vote in the Israeli parliament are used to show just how democratic Israel is. What is not realized is that all leadership of nationalist opposition parties are jailed, and the Land party, the strongest Palestinian political party, was banned, and its leadership imprisoned.

Although Thaler feels involvement in Peace Now makes him progressive, as a Zionist he is supporting a system where the Jewish population, which prior to the 1948 war was the minority, enjoys all the privileges of power, where the indigenous people, the Palestinians, have been forced off of their land and have become an unnatural minority. Those that still remain do so under an apartheid system preventing them from enjoying most liberties we take for granted: freedom to live where they want, to attend the school of their choice, to walk the street without being detained, questioned, beaten... Their papers are censored, their land is confiscated, military orders numbering in the thousands dictate their every move.

The land of Israel/Palestine today holds both Israelis and Palestinians. Although I personally feel the colonization of Palestine was illegal and immoral, the reality today is that both peoples live there, and thousands more live in refugee camps waiting to return. Both peoples deserve to live under humane conditions, under what could be a true democracy. Unless Israel stops its racist system of Jewish privilege and repression, the Palestinians, with nothing else to lose, will continue their struggle, probably all the bloodier. As we see wars in Central America against fascist regimes, and support them, we will see war against Israel's fascist regime, and we will be forced to support it as well, in a struggle for freedom and liberation. The peace movement should take on this struggle before it's out of hand, not after the missiles are in place and the nuclear bombs are dropped on Beirut or the West Bank.

Israel is not under criticism because it is Jewish, as Thaler claims, but rather because it is a repressive regime, and must be criticized by progressive people. The Palestinian struggle is a just cause, and I hope progressive forces here and in the Arab and Jewish world will soon understand that. ✓

—*Spike*

Zionist Dogma

SHMUEL THALER BEGINS HIS ARTICLE ("IN THE defense of Zionism," CHP 24/5/1984) with the assertion that "anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism have become increasingly 'in vogue' among progressives." The implication behind this statement is that one cannot be both critical of the state of Israel and supportive of Jews and Jewish culture.

This equation between a state and a people is a fallacy born native or reactionary thinking. I can and do oppose the United States' stealing of native American lands and lives without which there could be no "United States" while still finding things of value in US culture. Am I then anti-American (or, a self-hating American)? If I allow someone like Thaler to label me as anti-Semitic for opposing US aid to a regime which systematically and brutally oppresses Palestinians, I will have effectively silenced my ability and right to be politically active.

The contradiction between Thaler's avowed preference for peace and abhorrence of violence, and his finding that "Zionism is a just cause" should not be lost on us. Thaler argues that Zionism is not at the root of current Israeli policies, and I agree. But the opposition Labor Party is as much in favor of the continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights as the present Likud government. Being an occupying army requires the use of violence, as anyone familiar with conditions on the West Bank can attest to. Violence is not inherently a part of Zionism, but the practical exigencies of how Zionism has been translated into practice demonstrate violence again and again.

So we must ask Thaler, do you support the forcible eviction and murdering of Palestinians which made and continue to make your Zionist state possible? It is significant that the PLO's official line on Israel involves *reconciliation* and is patently *not* an exclusivist claim to Palestine.

Thaler argues that it is only valid to criticize Israel if you first accept Israel's right to exist. That is like saying, "we can discuss a certain issue, but only on my terms." To give an analogy, someone in favor of women's right to an abortion cannot discuss the issue of abortion with a "pro"-life advocate if the "pro"-lifer first stipulates: "We can only discuss abortion if you first agree that it is morally wrong to have an abortion." In fact, that assumption forms an important part of the abortion argument, just as the question of whether Israel has a right to exist is central to the Palestinian/Israeli conflict. Thaler can only shut out the potential for dialogue between Palestinians and Israelis if he tries to impose his assumptions on others.

How can we be asked to support the national cause of Jews when it comes at the expense of the national cause of Palestinians?

Jews are not the only people to be subject to the workings of economies, to be oppressed. Any analysis of Anti-Semitism (the term, by the way, includes prejudice against Arabs) must take into account the changing material conditions which benefit from both exalted and de-valued categorizations of laborers and managers, financiers, etc. By claiming that Jews have been treated one way throughout time, Thaler strips from his readers the chance of ever widening our understandings of the reasons for the forces behind prejudice against Jews or any other group, and of seeing how we are all unwitting participants in racism so long as we fail to note the deep connections between our economic/social activities and the singling out of groups to oppress.

How, on a very basic level, can Thaler ask us to support the national cause of Jews when it comes at the expense of the national cause of the Palestinians? Is this Thaler's idea of justice? ✓

—*Kiera Powers*

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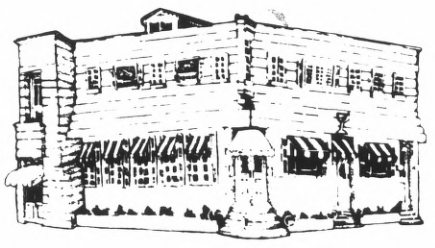

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The Rest of Us

Dear Staff:

If your editorial in support of Jesse Jackson was inspirational, Hans Eicholz's article on behalf of Reagan was enlightening. Seldom are we reminded that Americans' basic freedoms are based on the right to private property. Of course, we might remember back to 1776 when the founding fathers granted these freedoms to property-owning white male adults *only*; the rest (overwhelming majority) of us have been struggling for basic rights ever since and they haven't been achieved yet.

Hans states that "The right of property ownership establishes that each individual has the power to decide how the products of his/her labor and inheritance are to be used." Not to exclude anyone from a heritage, he reminds us that we "inherit" our own bodies! Some bodies just happen to own a whole lot at birth and others nothing but themselves and maybe a few friends. My own body has worked for two decades but never once decided how the products of its labor were used. If Hans is trying to tell us that the more property one owns the more rights and freedoms one enjoys, perhaps he's correct. Look at those giant bodies called *corporations* for example.

So, if you control property and the products of labor it's certainly in your interest to vote for Reagan. The rest of us would do well to look elsewhere.

Margaret A. Villanueva
(Graduate Student, Sociology)

EEOC's Erroneous

Dear Staff:

In an article in the May 31 issue, *City on a Hill* has regrettably repeated a statement by the EEOC that "in tenure decisions in the year Shaw was denied a promotion, males were granted tenure and only females were rejected." As a table from a recent report by the Senate Committee in Affirmative Action demonstrates, the EEOC statement is completely erroneous.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Arnold's Out of Line

Dear Staff:

It has come to our attention recently that our organization has been linked with an extremely opinionated group called "IMPAC" in one of their publications, as the contact for viewing certain video tapes. While we have on occasion shown selected tapes from a variety of organizations including "Western Goals Foundation," we wish to make it clear that we have no connection whatsoever with either "IMPAC," or its leader Mr. Gary Arnold. All tapes and films shown by us are reviewed on their individual merit by the officers and executive board of CAMPUS [Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students] before being shown. No organization may claim our blanket endorsement of any work, publication, tape, or film prior to our review of the specific material. Those tapes mentioned in IMPAC's publication have not been reviewed by us.

Hans L. Eicholz
Chairman, CAMPUS

Finishing Off Page

Dear Staff:

It is no sweat off the back of a representative of the White, Anglo-Saxon Protestant landed gentry to downplay the importance of candidate Jackson's remark about Jews. I wonder what the national outcry would have been on the part of "liberals" if some candidate for national office were to talk casually about "niggers" or "niggertown."

It is Page Smith's mistaken notion that Jews were "waiting" for such an act on the Reverend's part to punish him for his views on the Middle East. Jesse is clear on his allegiances. The Arab League's paying several hundred thousand dollars to his "PUSH/EXCEL" organization has had its effect. Also, Jackson's "Third Worldism" is a bit of confused history in an attempt to recreate a Pan-Africanism (a previously tried effort) uniting Blacks with Arabs. There is a convenient forgetting of the Arabs' large role in slave raiding and trading, and such un-niceties as the killing of thousands of Christian Blacks by their Islamic "brethren" in the Sudan.

To finish off Page, I don't care if your father's "best friends" were Jews—that is an ironically tired cliche. Along the same lines, I don't care who he slept with. I am aware as a "Hymie" (and proud of it) where you stand.

Karin Burling
UCSC

Thanks

Dear Staff:

As a graduating senior, I just realized that I have but one last opportunity to express an opinion in your pages. In all respects, your writers are to be commended for an outstanding job, and for their astute awareness of the most pressing issues that confront us. I have been especially impressed by their ability to integrate issues that are seemingly disparate,into a coherent framework of liberal-left causes. I know of no other college newspaper in which one can be educated in such important things as the role of peasant arts in Nicaragua, lesbian motherhood, or anti-nuclear punk rockers. The expose of the institutional racism latent within our campus community was also extremely well taken, and your staff clearly showed that the issue was not between effective or misguided satire, as the apologists insist, but rather one of blatant racism versus base ignorance. In short, your articles provided a welcome respite from boorish and safe topics like the presidential election, or the Persian Gulf war.

Just two years ago I came to this campus an educated and thoughtless WASP. I had never heard of tofu, had read only reactionary publications like the New York *Times*, and had scarcely considered the relevance of reggae to Marxian conceptions of base and superstructure in post-colonial settings. I really have no idea how I'll be able to function in a society in which issues like the ones you've identified aren't paramount. At the very least, I hope that I might obtain a subscription to *City on a Hill*. If it won't completely save me from recontamination in the capitalist value system, it might hopefully slow down the process.

Scott A. Rasmussen
Stevenson College

Settling for War

Dear Staff:

Igal Dahari (*CHP* Letters, 24 May 1984) is mystified as to "why Israel is condemned to an unjustifiable degree in this world." Dahari would perhaps be less mystified, and indeed join in a condemnation of Israeli *government* policies, if he had been aware of what the Likud government is doing in the occupied territories on a daily basis. I visited the Palestinian West Bank last year and was appalled at the treatment the Palestinians suffer at the hands of their occupiers. The Israelis have employed various methods to remove Palestinians from the West Bank, including outright expulsion. The general thrust of Israeli policy, however, has been to make life for the West Bank population so difficult that they will tire fighting for their rights, society, and culture, that they will voluntarily give up their homes.

The Israelis have done this by dispossessing Palestinians of their land; by closing Palestinian universities on a number of occasions; by imposing shoot-on-sight curfews on towns and refugee camps; by refusing to allow Palestinian students studying abroad to return home; and by expelling vocal Palestinians who have spoken out in behalf of the Palestinians' right of self-determination or who have openly expressed their support for the PLO.

Meron Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem who is sympathetic to the goals of the Peace Now movement in Israel, claimed in a recent report that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, now covering about 50 percent of those lands, has become irreversible, that "the critical point has passed."

For Palestinians this means that they no longer have a reason to negotiate with Israel. So it appears as if continuing Israeli settlement on Palestinian land in the West Bank and Gaza, and continuing policies aimed at suffocating Palestinian social and cultural life, are precluding a more crucial, a more humane type of "settlement": of the Palestinian/Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

This may be a depressing conclusion. But this is not the first time that a people has been dispossessed and torn off its land. We have seen it happen to the North American Indians, to the native people of South Africa, and to other population groups that formed obstacles to European expansion and settlement. It is called ethnocide.

Joost R. Hilterman
UCSC

The TWANAS Issue

Dear Staff:

In last week's May issue of *Twanas*, an article was written by the nonexistent Carlos Morganstein, which upset many of the students in our class, "Minorities in the Schooling Process," as well as other students on campus. This article contained many untrue statements which appear to be nothing but slanderous towards Professor Doni Kobus.

In the *Twanas* article Professor Kobus was accused of including "almost no readings or other materials by people of color." The article also read that "the students are assigned to present book reports on the materials in front of the class." This is simply not true. Our required readings consist of *A Decade of Change* by Thomas Carter and Roberto Segura; *The Unimpressible Race* by Victor Low and *The Invisible Children* by Ray Rist. With a slight amount of inquiry, one would know that these books were written by people who are proudly of color.

At the beginning of the course, Professor Kobus read a list of goals she hoped to achieve throughout the quarter. The first goal was to form a cooperative learning/teaching community, a particular experiment which our class has been implementing successfully. The Cooperative Learning Theory breaks down the classroom into smaller groups and allows everyone equal participation on the material being discussed. Each individual in the small groups is responsible for one section of the material and then he/she takes on the role of a teacher and educates the other members of his/her group. This eliminates competitiveness of the traditional classroom and helps the individual foster social skills.

Although the purpose of this Cooperative Learning experience is to allow the students to be the teachers and the learners of the class, Professor Kobus does participate in this experiment by facilitating each of the individual groups and providing knowledgeable information pertaining to the topic. She also raises critical educational issues for us to examine.

The *Twanas* article also states that Professor Kobus "never lectures or shows any demonstration of knowledge of the topic." At the opening of each class session, Professor Kobus lays the foundations for the material to be covered that day. She provides current and valuable information and statistics on minorities and women that relate to our educational system today. It is very clear that "Carlos Morganstein" has little knowledge of how Professor Kobus' class is structured and taught, and therefore has come to false conclusions.

Clara Welch
Theresa Barreras
Nano Ayala
Eliz Laren
Michael Chabin
Berry West
Karen Sadler
Steve Horn

EDITORIAL

For Solidarity's Sake

ORDINARILY WE WOULD APPLAUD THE RECENT HIRING OF TWO WOmen of color to tenure-track faculty positions at UCSC. The university desperately needs Third World faculty to expand UCSC's ethnic focus. But the procedure used to hire one of the women appears to have been far from ordinary, and actually hinders UCSC's efforts to address ethnic issues. For reasons that remain unclear, the community studies board appointed one woman without consulting Oakes College, which was supposed to share the decision and the faculty position *(See page five).*

The board's decision to hire the woman against Oakes' recommendations and to affiliate the position with Merrill rather than Oakes has provoked hostility between a board and a college that should have a strong alliance. Oakes Provost Herman Blake described the board's decision as "stabbing Oakes in the back."

Community studies and Oakes share similar educational philosophies and commitment to social change. Together they have defended their programs from an administration that has treated them as marginal at best. Now the board and the college are forced to expend precious time and energy fighting not only the administration, but also each other.

Community studies cannot afford to jeopardize its credibility as an academic board through irresponsibility. Oakes cannot allow its faculty positions to slip away; without them, the unique academic programs created for the college by Provost Blake would cease to exist.

Oakes and Community studies must recognize their responsibility to the UCSC community and to each other. The best way community studies can reaffirm its solidarity with Oakes is by following Provost Blake's sensible suggestions: re-affiliating the community studies position with Oakes and searching for a candidate both community studies and Oakes consider qualified.

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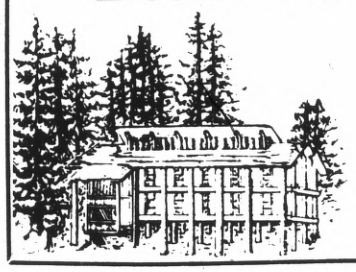

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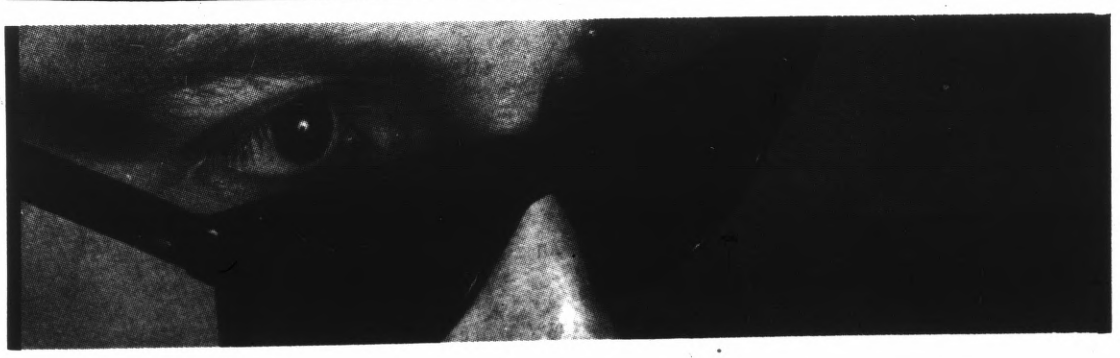

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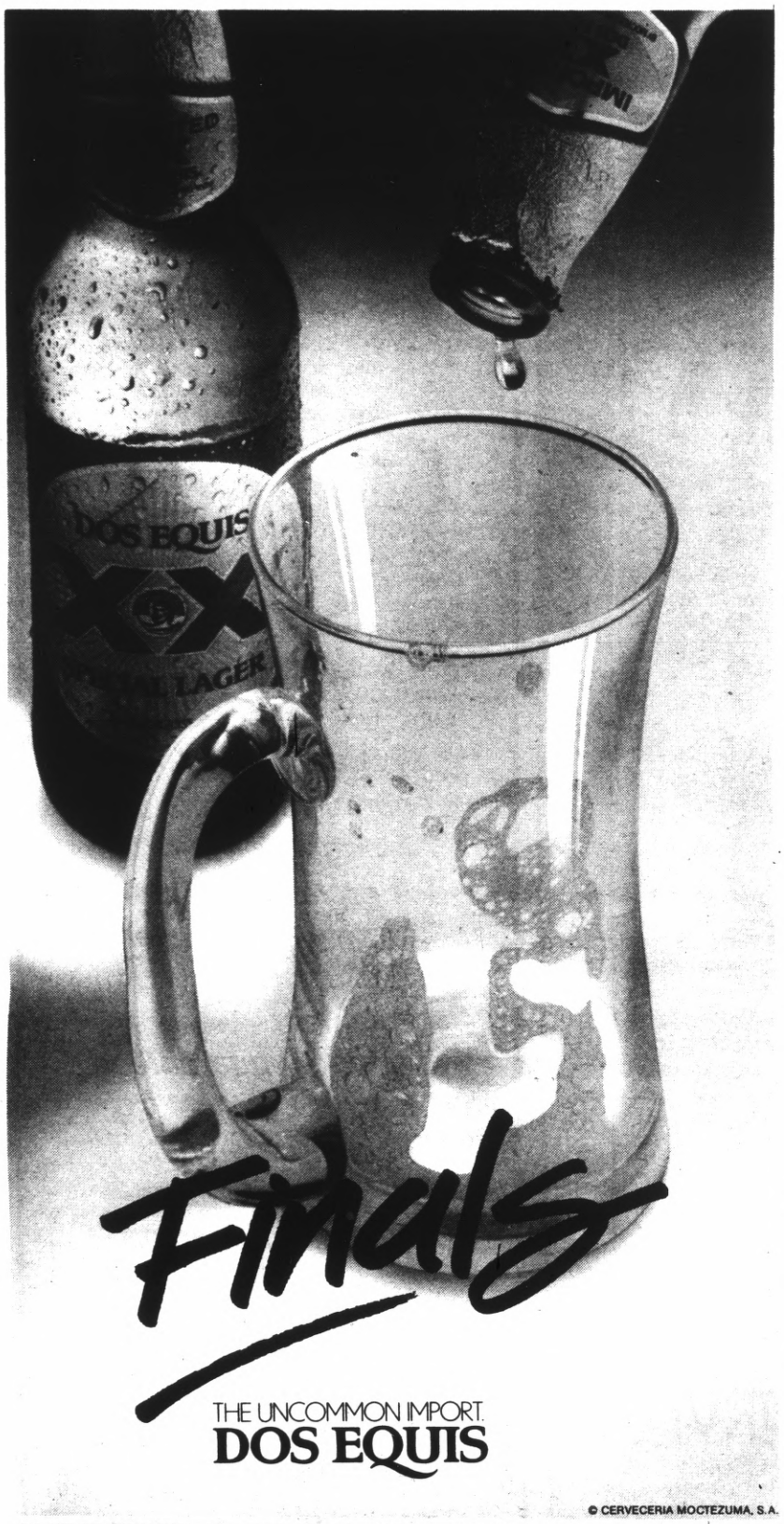

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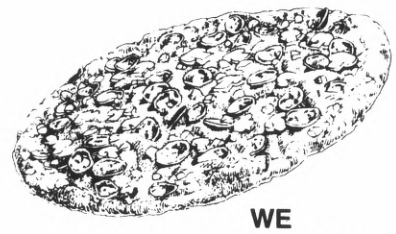

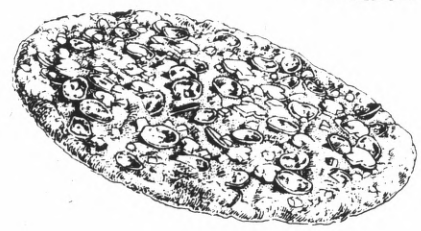

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Blue Barron

If you feel in the mood for some cool jazz, trip on down to the Kuumbwa Jazz Center Monday, June 11, for the improvisational pianism of Kenny Barron. Barron has blown with the likes of Yusef Lateef, Dizzy Guillespie, Freddie Hubbard, and many others, so the man knows what he's doing. He creates a smooth flow of sound in the style of Hank Jones and Tommy Flannagan and will surely get your toes tappin'. Show starts 8pm, admission is $7.50.

Phasing In

Visual and audio blending is the name of the game at UCSC student Brad Gardener's "Three Phases," a collection of Gardener's work as a videographer, photographer and visual artist. Gardener sets his own special brand of visuals to the music of Bach, Genesis, Ralph Vaughn Williams, the Heath Brothers, and UCSC resident composer Steed Cowart. There will be videos, slides, dancing and excerpts from TV commercials. He's got it all. This extravaganza will be performed one night only, June 8, at 8pm in the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall. Admission is free.

The Blue Femme

The woman sings the blues. Maxine Howard comes to the Louden Nelson Center stage June 23, with Women of the Blues, a production series starring Mary Turner, Barbara Dane, Ella Pennywell and Kitty La Williams. Howard will break your heart, crush it, mend it, then blow it up with longing, loss and bliss. Her deep-throated intensity is strong with vibrato, and she is noted for her use of *a capella* segments. Maxine Howard means business. The show starts at 8pm. Tickets are $5 in advance, $6.50 at the door (KZSC subscribers get a $1 discount at the door). Tickets are available at Louden Nelson Center, Cymbaline Records and Blue Rhythm Records.

Welcome to Cultureburg: *A Zappa Affair* will be performed by the Berkeley Symphony at the Zellerbach Auditorium June 15 and 16.

Zappa in Cultureburg

Frank Zappa, the crazy guy who brought you such classics as "Why Does It Hurt When I Pee?" and "Two Hundred Motels" has a gig with the Berkeley Symphony. This time the mad man with the moustache has written a full-blown orchestral mindpiece. His June 15-16 presentation at the Zellerbach Auditorium in Berkeley will be a US premiere. "A Zappa Affair" is scored by Zappa, performed by the Berkeley Symphony, and features such talents as puppet designer John Gilkerson, choreographers Tandy Beal and Joan Lazarus, and dancer (also UCSC alumnus) Kent Nagano. The symposium includes many new dance numbers which will be choreographed by Lazarus and Beal. Some tunes to look for will be "Mo 'n Herb's Vacation," "Pedro's Dowry," "Bob in Dacron/Sad Jane" and, of course, "Sinister Footwear." Tickets for the Berkeley performance are $24, $22, $20, $16 and are available at the ASUC Box Office or by calling (415) 893-2277, showtime is 8:30. Tickets for the June 20 performance at the San Jose Center for the Performing Arts are $22 and $18 and are available at the San Jose Box Office or by calling (408) 998-2277. Showtime is 8:30. Tickets for all performances are available at all BASS ticket centers.

Food Indigo

New New Music appears in Santa Cruz Sunday, June 10, as the New Music Works culminate their fifth concert season with their Annual Garden Party Benefit. This gala event of the avant garde will have music, food, wine and dessert, all concocted and donated by local artists and merchants. The guest composer of honor will be UCSC's Professor Gordon Mumma, who will premiere his 20-minute music piece *Faisandage et Galimafree*. The benefit has gained fame from its various musical delights as well as its superbly crafted gastronomical delights. A raffle will be held with prizes donated by local craftspeople. The benefit will be from 2-6pm at 700 Spring St., Santa Cruz. A donation of $7 is requested. Call 427-2225 for more information.

Th- th- th- that's all folks. Finn and I graduate next week, so we won't have kaleidoscope to kick around anymore. Cheap shot aside, we'll always love you.

—Gene Pithy & Finn Spring

Real Theater

Anton Chekov once said of his theater company, "They act too much. It would be better if we made them act a little more as in real life." This must have been the theory behind the development of Chatauqua, a theater arts class for students interested in learning about the work required to put on a production in "real life." UCSC students involved in Chatauqua have spent most of their time over the last few weeks preparing pieces for this weekend's performance in the Barn Theater.

As in years past, Chatauqua is taught as a class under the direction of Michael Edwards. Upon arriving at the first meeting, potential student actors and directors are informed that Chatauqua is considered a class, not a production, and as such, has only minimal funding. At this year's meeting, four directors presented the scripts, and nine playwrights either found directors to produce their works or offered to direct their own work. After casting, each group of students was left pretty much to their own devices. Unfortunately for the directors, scheduling semi-weekly rehearsals for 13 productions quickly became a nearly impossible task. "Directors had to fight it out among themselves for rehearsal space," said Chris Grabowski, director and co-creator of the musical review *Off Our Chests*. "There just isn't enough room for that many people to rehearse in the Performing Arts complex."

Equally difficult was the task of creating props and lighting for all the shows. "We had virtually no budget," said Jason Roberts, writer and co-director of the one-act *Casting a Shadow*. "Anyone who wanted to build elaborate props had to go to their college for discretionary funds."

Imagination and flexibility were among the lessons students learned from dealing with insufficient space and funds. These lessons carried over into their rehearsals: directors cut their scripts to save time, playwrights altered their scripts to fit their actors, and actors evolved their performances to please playwrights and directors. "It's been a real learning experience," said Roberts. "Just going through the whole process, seeing my words acted out, and learning how you can get your point across. As a director, you have to give your actors room to interpret. As a playwright, you have to give your director room to interpret."

Off Our Chests, a senior thesis directed by Chris Grabowski, has been a true collaboration between director and actors. The all-female cast sings, dances, and recites lines written by themselves. "The piece parodies and celebrates musicals of the last ten years by presenting their music in a somewhat altered form," said Grabowski. "The songs are integrated into a framework which we all worked on together—a framework which allows these women to get 'off their chests' some common complaints."

In one scene, for example, the actresses "put the stirrup on the other foot," when Cheri McCray and Linn Rose invite a male audience member up on stage and then proceed to give him an ob/gyn examination. Throughout the exam, Lizz Hodgsen sings the showtune, "I Feel Pretty."

Other works to be performed include *Cowboy Mouth*, a student-directed one-act written by Sam Shepard and Patti Smith, *The Wharf*, written by student Bob Bover and directed by student Keith Watson, and *Indian Dance*, a dance project/senior thesis.

In an effort to avoid theatrical overdose. Chatauqua will be divided into two parts. Scheduled for Wednesday and Sunday nights at 7pm, Program A will include the following pieces: *The Birthday, The Wharf, The Island, Casting a Shadow, Cowboy Mouth, The Fortune Cookie Factory, Narcissism Just For Fun,* and a senior dance thesis, *Indian Dance*. Program B will include five longer One-Acts: *Argumentum and Hominum, Just a Four-Letter Word, Tipping Over Cows, Fefu and Her Friends,* and *Off Our Chests*. The second program is scheduled to be performed Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the same time as the first. So if you're short on time this weekend, remember that you can attend just one show. And for those of us who are down to our last forty-seven cents, there's an added bonus: admission is absolutely free.

—Deka Dens

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Tickets Available at:
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CALENDA

Thursday 7

☐movies

Casino Royale with David Niven, Peter Sellers, Woody Allen and Orson Welles. 8 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson, $2 general.

There But for Fortune: Joan Baez in Latin America. A film depicting Joan Baez' recent travels to Latin America. 7:30pm, Oakes 105, free.

Distant Thunder, a film on the Bengal Famine of 1943. 8pm, Merrill Dining Hall, free.

☐theater

Chautauqua is the Theatre Arts student showcase: student directed and acted scripts, original and classic. Two different programs will be presented in a series of five evenings. Tonight is Program B. 7pm, Barn Theater, free.

☐concerts

UCSC's Music Theory students continue the six year traditional spring sing, better known as "The Delights of Harmony." Tunes from Palestrina to Brahms, rocking rhythms from Africa, and original compositions for guitar orchestra. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, free.

☐lectures

Biology of Cancer Lecture: "Practicing Cancer Prevention." Mark Renner, Family Practice Resident, UCSF. 7pm, Classroom 2, free.

"Awakening Wisdom and Compassion: Introduction to Tibetan Buddhism." A six week lecture series taught by visiting Tibetan teacher Lama Dudjom Dorje. 7:30pm, Kerr 247, donation requested.

Friday 8

☐Theater

Chautauqua; see June 7 for details.

Majesty. A preview reading of an exciting new musical by local singer-writer David Tate. Majesty is a fantasy set in the 21st century. 8pm, Santa Cruz Art Center, $4.

☐concerts

An evening of Sudanese Gamelan and other traditional musics of West Java, including a flute and zither ensemble, the martial art of pencak silat, and the popular rod-puppet theatre form of wayang golek. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $6 general, $3 students, $2 children.

☐lectures

Starhawk, antinuclear and feminist activist, author of "Dreaming in the Dark" and founding member of Reclaiming: A Center for Feminist Spirituality and Counseling, on "Personal Empowerment and Social Change." 1pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, free.

☐meetings

Men's Rap Group, every 2nd and 4th Friday. 7pm, Stevenson 237A

☐miscellaneous

"The Cuban Revolution at 25." A slideshow and discussion by Oakes student Dan Siegel, who visited Cuba in December. Merrill College Baobab Lounge, 4pm.

Removal of grade I. Last day for graduate students to submit validated petition (fee $5) and course work for removal of incomplete from Winter Quarter. Instructor's Office.

Brad R. Gardner's Senior Thesis, featuring 35mm color slide multimedia photography, b/w videography with recorded music. Music includes: J.S. Bach, R. Vaughn Williams, Paul Winter, Genesis, Steed Cowart (resident UCSC composer). 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, free.

The last GALA dance of the year. Some proceeds will go to the Santa Cruz Gay Parade. Bring yourself and friends. 9pm, Kresge Town Hall, donation requested.

Saturday 9

☐theater

Chautauqua. See June 7 for details. Tonight is Program A.

Majesty. See June 8 for details.

☐concerts

An evening of Sudanese Gamelan musics. See June 8 for details.

☐miscellaneous

Instruction ends.

End of the year faculty party. Chancellor's House.

Senior Art Exhibit including paintings, drawings and prints. Provost Gallery, Porter College, free.

Sunday 10

☐theater

Chautauqua. See June 7 for details. Tonight is program B.

☐lectures

Performing Arts of West Java: seminars of Sudanese Mask Dance (Pam Rogers), puppet theater (Kathy Foley), Martial Arts (Suzanne Suwanda), and Gamelan (Henry Spiller). 10am to 2pm, Performing Arts J102, free.

☐miscellaneous

UCSC senior Mary Trunk presents her thesis in dance. This will be an outdoor dance event. 1pm, PA loading dock, free.

Monday 11

☐lectures

Research Organic Chemistry Seminar: Dr. J.W.H. Whatthey, Manager, CIBA-GEIGY, Summit, New Jersey, on "Bicyclic Lactam Inhibitors of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme." 4:15pm, Thimann 397, free.

☐miscellaneous

Finals begin

Chug Ivrit Hebrew discussion group. All are welcome. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

Tuesday 12

☐meetings

Chicano Grad Meeting. 5pm, Oakes 103.

Wednesday 13

☐concerts

"Three Shades of Jazz" presents an

evening
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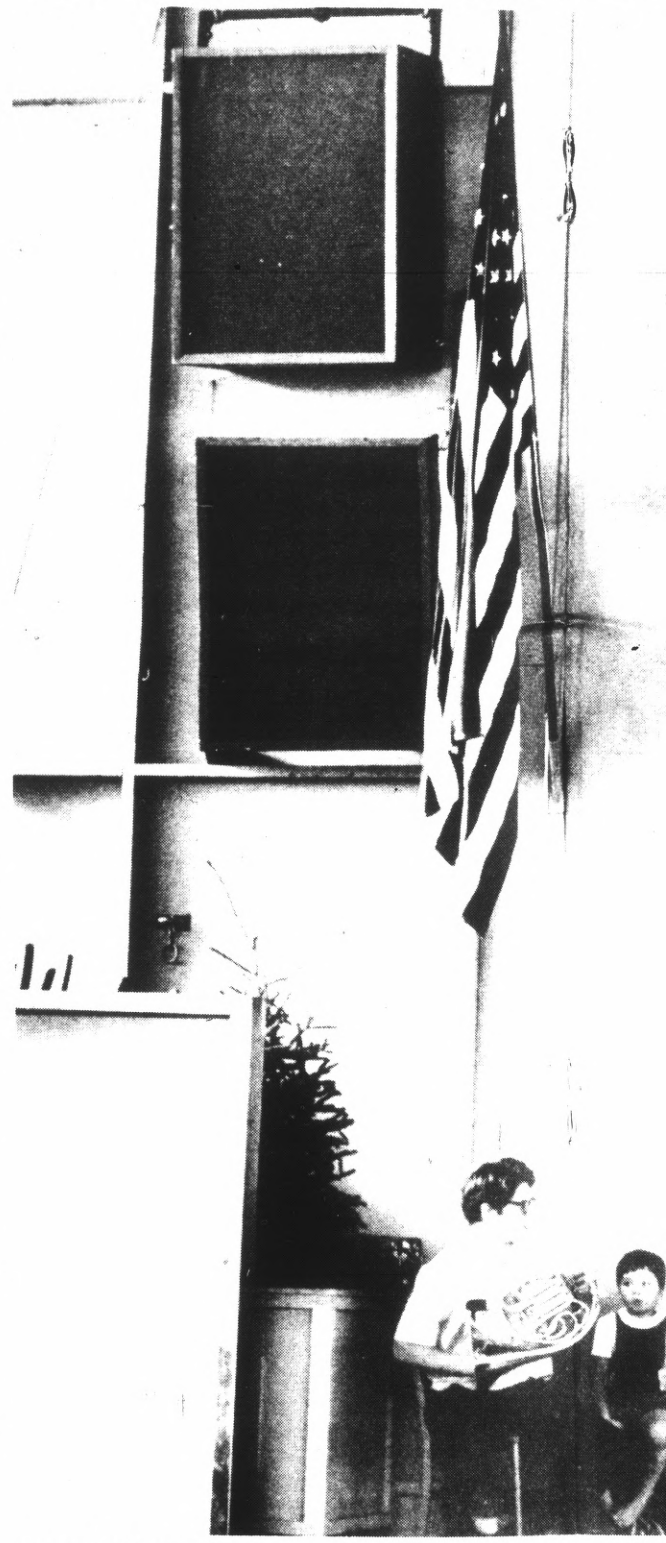


In this 1967 photo Gordon Mumma is shown auditioning for eight-year-old Be
annual "Social Protests Not Worth the Notice of the Media" prize. Mumma's
Flag was judged "ambitious and lyrical" but "lacking vision." Mumma, howe
come. One such event is Mumma's *Fasandage et GalimFree*, Sunday June 1

discussion
ome. 7pm.

day 13
ts
azz" presents an

evening of fusion, progressive and other styles of jazz. 8pm, Performing Arts Theatre, $3.

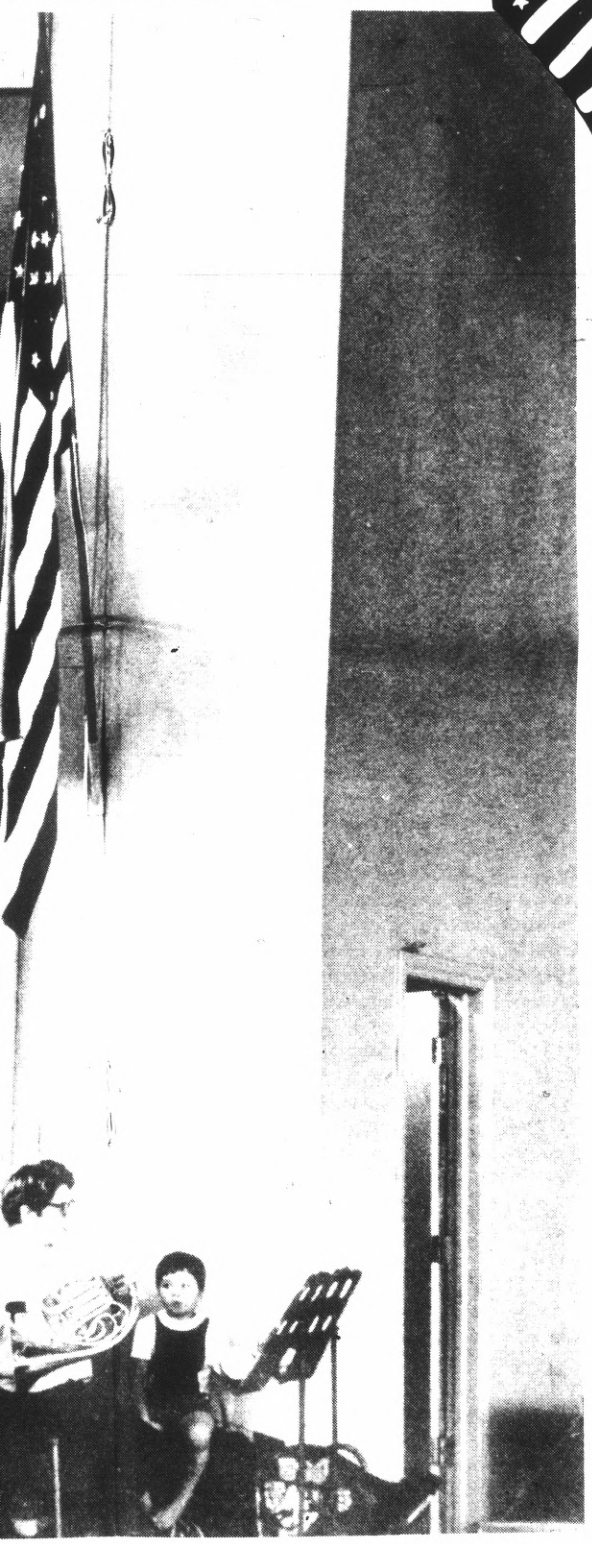
☐lectures

Special Chemistry-Biology Seminar: Dr. Raymond E. Gibson, UCSC '69, George Washington University Medical Center, on "Receptor-Binding Radio Tracers for CNS Imaging." 4:15pm, Thimann 397, free.

☐meetings

Weekly meeting of the University Council. 7pm, McHenry 325.

NDAR



ning for eight-year-old Benjamin Lloyd in competition for Lloyd's Media" prize. Mumma's *French Horn played under an American* g vision." Mumma, however, finished Fifth presaging events to *alimFree*, Sunday June 10 . 700 Spring Street 2-6 pm

VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. **Once Upon a Time in America** 2, 6:50.
Sudden Impact 4:40, 9:25.
II **Breakin** 12:45, 4:35, 8:25.
Footloose 2:30, 6:20, 10:10.

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Footloose and **Cross Creek.**
Call theater for showtimes.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. **Star Trek III: The Search For Spock** 12:45 3, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15
II **Romancing the Stone** 1 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40
III **Moscow on the Hudson** 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30.
IV **Streets of Fire** 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I**Ghost Busters** 1:10, 3:30, 5:40, 8:10, 10:20.
II **Terms of Endearment** 4:45, 9:40. **Greystroke** 2:20, 7:15.
III **The Natural** 11:20, 4, 7, 9:50.

THE MOVIE 426-9409

I **This Is Spinal Tap** 7, 10.
Zelig 8:30, plus 5:30 Sun.
II **Pink Floyd's Concert at Pompeii** 7, 10:30.

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I **Le Bal** 7, 9:05 plus 4:50 Sun.
II **Entre Nous** 7:30.
Diva 9:30 plus 5:15 Sun.
III **Strange Invaders** 6:30, 8:15, 9:55, plus 4:40 Sun.
IV **Hidden Fortress** 6:45, 9:15, plus 4:15 Sun.

RIO 423-2000
Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom 1, 4, 7, 9:45.

Sash Mill 427-1711
Thu. -Fri. **Captain Blood** 7:30.
Crimson Private 9:20.
Fri- Mon. **Suspicion** 7:30. **Mr. and Mrs. Smith** 9:20.
Tues. -Wed. **Starstruck** 7:30.
Fame 9:15.
Rocky Horror Picture Show
Midnight Saturday

UA 426-8383
I **Gremlins** 2:20, 5, 7:50, 10:15.
II **Beat Street** 1:30, 3:45, 6, 8:20, 10:30.

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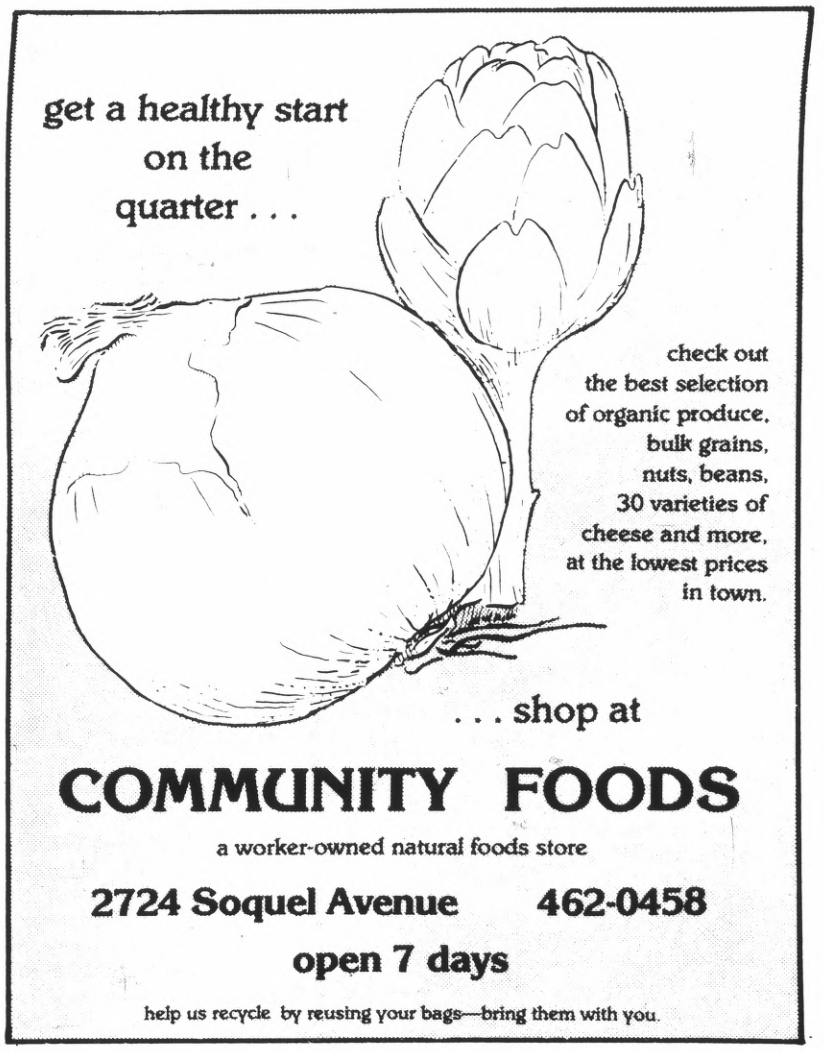
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12:15 I*	12:15 E*	12:15 I*	12:15 E*	12:15 E*	11:00 I*
3:00 I		3:00 I		3:00 I	11:15 E
5:15 A*	5:15 A*	5:15 A*	5:15 A*		
5:30 I*	5:30 I*	5:30 I*	5:30 I*	5:30 I	
6:30 S	6:30 I	6:30 S	6:30 I		

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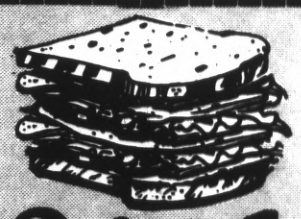

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Every US intervention in Latin America, including the invasion of Grenada last fall, has boosted the popularity of the president in office.

ANALYSIS

US in Central America

An Inevitable Invasion?

by Dan Siegel

ON JANUARY 4, 1917, PRESIDENT WOODROW Wilson soothed popular anxiety over America's possible entry into World War I. "There will be no war," declared Wilson. "We are the only one of the great white nations that is free from war today, and it would be a crime against civilization for us to go in."

Three months later, the US entered the war.

"I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again," President Franklin Roosevelt assured a Boston audience in late 1940. "Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

One year later, American boys were called to fight the Axis powers.

Campaigning against Barry Goldwater in 1964 as the "peace candidate," President Lyndon Johnson was blunt about American plans in Indochina. "We are not going to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."

By the end of 1965, LBJ was approving plans to deploy a half million troops in Vietnam.

President Reagan has repeatedly promised not to "Americanize the war" in Central America. "Are we going to send American soldiers into combat?" asked Reagan in March of last year. "The answer is a flat 'no'."

Will Reagan extend this pattern of failed presidential promises to keep the US out of war? Can we believe this president in this year of 1984? Will our post-election turkey dinners in November be disrupted by television images of body bags coming home from Central America?

The US is already at war in Central America. Reagan's mercenary army of contras—armed, trained, paid, housed and fed by the US—have murdered over 1500 Nicaraguan peasants, injuring many times that number and causing hundreds of millions of dollars in damage. US tax dollars have also propped up an unpopular government in El Salvador—a regime responsible for over 40,000 corpses since 1979.

The US government cannot escape responsibility for the current bloodletting in Central America; nonetheless the direct use of US troops would probably combine the conflicts into a single war—geometrically escalating the level of violence and burying all hopes for a peaceful settlement.

The indications of an impending invasion by American forces are ominous. On April 23 the New York *Times* reported that, according to military specialists and members of Congress, US forces in Central America are combat ready—only awaiting the go-ahead by Reagan. The US Southern Command can now operate in the region without having to use Panama as a staging point. The buildup of a large military infrastructure in Honduras, including bases, airfields, and radar sights, provides a convenient springboard for a full-scale American assault.

Senator Joseph Biden (D-Delaware) recently said, "I would bet a month's salary" that "the day after he [Reagan] is re-elected, you will see American troops fighting in Latin America."

Twenty years ago when LBJ was running on a peace platform for the November elections, the details of an air war in Vietnam were being planned, discussed, and debated within his administration. LBJ and his advisors were devising plans to assume the major burden of the ground war after the elections.

Some US citizens may optimistically believe history will not repeat itself since the "Vietnam Syndrome" raises the political stakes too high for Reagan to use US troops in Central America before or after the elections. History does not support this view.

Although the "Vietnam Syndrome" has acted as a restraining force on sending US forces overseas, it does not refute the historical fact that every US president who has sent troops abroad into combat has gained immediate popularity and support. From the Mexican-American War through World Wars, from Korea through Vietnam, the American people have rallied around the flag during at least the first six months of an armed action.

Every US intervention in Latin America, including the CIA-backed coup in Guatemala in 1954, the Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961, and the invasion of Grenada last fall, has boosted the popularity of the president in office. Only after body bags begin returning home in large numbers and the early promises of a quick victory fades—as in Korea and Vietnam—have the American people turned against using US troops in a ground war.

Even though the polls show a majority of Americans opposing the use of American combat troops in Central America, one can imagine the "Great Communicator" convincing a largely misinformed public of the necessity of sending in the Marines. By appearing on TV over the next few months selling the need to stop "Soviet-Cuban-backed terror" at our doorstep, by making Jose Napoleon Duarte appear as a legitimate and moderate President in El Salvador and by casting the Sandinistas as totalitarian thugs, Reagan is laying the groundwork to declare a future crisis or "emergency" under which to send US forces.

Perhaps the fabricated Gulf of Tonkin incident, used to introduce large numbers of US troops in Vietnam in 1964, will be replayed in 1984 in the Gulf of Fonseca, which lies between Nicaragua and Honduras, to unleash a full-scale war in Central America.

These scenarios are not inevitable, even if they are likely. The US establishment—leading policymakers, Wall Street, the corporate world and the major media outlets—is far from unified on this issue. For example, the New York *Times*, the Washington *Post* and the influential Council on Foreign Relations have consistently opposed the drift towards Americanizing the war.

The *Times* and other important voices understand that "Nicaragua is not Grenada." They realize that a regional war—rather than being a quick action with a handful of casualties--would be long, bloody and costly. Getting bogged down in an expensive war with heavy losses of American lives would reopen the political, race and class divisions within US society which were intensified in the 1960s. Finally, many in Washington policy circles have expressed serious reservations over Reagan's prudence and stability under wartime conditions.

Elite opinion also fears that a direct US invasion will alienate important allies in Europe and Latin America. With Europeans already uneasy under the US's nuclear umbrella, a direct US intervention would validate fears that ours is a trigger-happy president and would lead to a further collapse of the Alliance. Governments like Mexico, Argentina and Brazil see their huge financial debts as the most serious problem in the hemisphere. They believe an all-out war would only feed anti-American sentiment throughout Latin America, further compounding the difficulties of imposing harsh austerity measures upon local populations in order to pay back US bankers.

Beyond international and elite US opinion, a third obstacle to the use of US combat troops is domestic popular opinion. The North American public has thus far played an important role in keeping US troops out of the ground war.

In the spring of 1981, when Reagan predicted a defeat of the Salvadoran guerillas in one year with heavy US involvement, and when then-Secretary of State Haig was pushing for a blockade of Cuba, popular protests fueled a national debate on the issues. This opposition was instrumental in preventing Reagan from proceeding with his plans for an all-out intervention.

The interventions in Lebanon and Grenada, however, suggest that opposition within the public and inside Washington may not be enough to deter US troop offensive. Reagan and his coterie appear willing to send in the Marines to "roll back communism and terrorism" whether or not a consensus for such action exists.

Evidence of Reagan's militaristic determination was provided at an April 4 press conference. Speaking of the Vietnam war, Reagan said, "I know that there was great concern about widening the war—just as there was in Korea, that prevented us from allowing General MacArthur to lead us to a victory in Korea. Everyone thought that you have to fight a war without winning it or you might find yourself in a bigger war.

"Well," Reagan said, "maybe General MacArthur was right, there is no substitute for victory."

The American Tradition

UNITED STATES TROOPS HAVE DIRECTLY intervened in Latin America and the Caribbean Basin at least 38 times since the turn of the century. This number alone, however, is deceptive as it fails to take into account other, more subtle forms of US military intervention. For example, the US trained over 46,000 Latin American military personnel between 1950 and 1968; these officers lead their countries' militaries, and often run the countries themselves. In addition to, and often in combination with direct military intervention and military training, US foreign policy uses the CIA to achieve its goals south of the border.

In Guatemala in 1954, the CIA overthrew the country's democratically-elected, nationalist President, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman. Arbenz implemented a land reform that expropriated 234,000 acres of uncultivated land owned by the United Fruit Company. United Fruit and the United States government labeled Arbenz a "communist," and the CIA assembled, armed and trained a mercenary force in neighboring Honduras and Nicaragua to oust Arbenz. The US military also supplied the planes and pilots used to bomb Guatemala city, helped to overthrow Arbenz, and installed the first in a string of brutal military dictatorships.

In 1961, in an effort to overthrow Fidel Castro and the Cuban revolution, the CIA armed and trained more than 1,400 Cuban exiles in Guatemala. In 1962 these exiles stormed ashore at Cuba's Bay of Pigs, only to be defeated by Cuban forces in a few short days. This defeat dealt a sharp set back to US interventionism.

However, in 1964, the CIA was involved in another military coup, this time in Brazil. The coup toppled the democratically-elected reformist President Joao Goulart, and installed a repressive military regime that remains in power today. After the coup, President Johnson sent his "warmest wishes" to the Brazilian generals.

In 1965, 23,000 US Marines invaded the Dominican Republic to suppress a popular uprising aimed at restoring democratically-elected Juan Bosch to power. "The purpose of the invasion" said then-President Lyndon B. Johnson, "is to insure the safety of innocent people, to restore normal conditions and to open a path to the democratic process." Bosch was ousted in 1963 by a US-backed military coup.

Last year, President Reagan justified the US invasion of Grenada with words similar to those Johnson used in '65 regarding the Dominican Republic. "The invasion" he said "was undertaken to protect American lives, to forestall further chaos, and to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of governmental institutions."

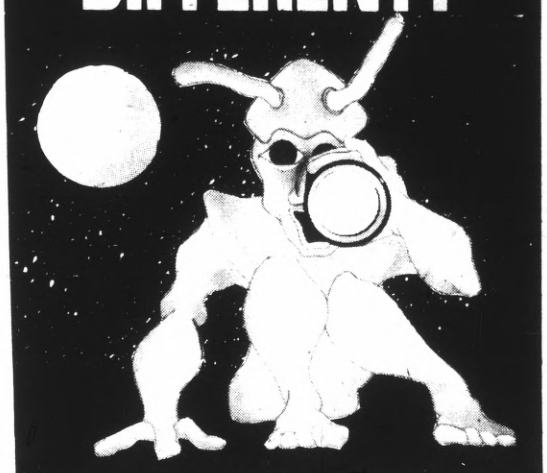
Both Reagan and Johnson initially announced that they were intervening to protect the lives of US citizens. Later, both claimed that each tiny island had been taken over by a communist conspiracy.

In 1973, a CIA-backed coup in Chile overthrew democratically-elected socialist president, Salvador Allende. General Augusto Pinochet took control, and his army murdered over 22,000 civilians in his first two years of rule. Pinochet is still "President" of Chile and the death toll has risen to over 40,000.

In the late 1920's, the US Marines invaded and occupied Nicaragua to protect US interests against political turmoil. Augusto Cesar Sandino, who the Nicaraguans today call "the General of free men," took to the hills with over 6,000 men and women to wage a guerilla war for national sovereignty against the US Marines. Unable to defeat Sandino's forces, the US withdrew after six years, leaving behind a North American-trained National Guard headed by Anastasio Somoza. Somoza called for a cease-fire, assassinated Sandino, and then consolidated his power. A succession of US-backed Somozas—three generations—reigned repressively over Nicaragua for 40 years. Their dynasty ended only when the Sandinistas, who consider themselves "Sandino's children," triumphed in 1979.

—Josh Karliner

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT?



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The Price of Interventionism

by Saul Landau

PRESIDENT REAGAN REPORTEDLY TOLD JERRY Falwell that he thought Armageddon was near, and that it was not necessarily a bad thing. Whether or not the apocalyptic story is true, the President has done his best in three and a half years in office to bring about the modern equivalent of the great confrontation.

Critics have tended to judge Mr. Reagan's approach to world problems as they would other presidents: success or failure in dealing with allies and adversaries. The President has failed on almost every foreign policy front to bring about the results that he sought. He has neither bankrupted the Soviet Union nor forced it to the arms talks table. In fact, thanks to his military compulsions, US-Soviet relations reach new lows with each passing day. The President claims he is not worried.

Western Europe grows ever more upset with Mr. Reagan's anti-Soviet bellicosity on the one hand and his inflexible approach to economic issues on the other. His cavalier attitude toward international law has even brought forth angry recriminations from his closest European friend and ally, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who scolded Reagan not only for illegally invading Grenada but for his misguided Central American policy.

To claim that Mr. Reagan has failed in his Middle East efforts and in conventional and nuclear arms negotiations would be the understatement of the year. Military buildup has no more brought the Soviets to the negotiating table than military intervention worked to bring about bargaining in the Middle East. Nor has the US military buildup in Central America moved that region either towards peace, or in a direction favorable to US interests—stability and order.

In Central America, like in most of the other areas touched by active Reagan foreign policy, the situation is more tense. Mr. Reagan has taken a strategically low level arena and converted it into a major combat zone. With each successive failure, or at least demonstrable lack of success, Reagan has responded with more military involvement, covert and overt, with appeals to Congress and the public that consist of lies, distortions and verbal cover-ups for unconstitutional action.

The majority of US citizens oppose his policies toward Central America as successive public opinion polls show. Important establishment figures like former National Security Advisor MacGeorge Bundy, former Defense Secretary Robert MacNamara, and former CIA Director Admiral Stansfield Turner have not only taken strong issue with the military and CIA involvements but have questioned the policies' premises—Reagan's definition of National Security itself. The New York *Times* editorially and the Carnegie Foundation in a book have published withering criticisms of the Reagan policy and called for de-escalation and real power for the Contadora nations—Mexico, Colombia, Venuezuela, and Panama.

In Congress, consternation has reached epidemic proportions. The House has passed several resolutions forbidding the CIA to overthrow or de-stabilize the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. They have cut off funds for the CIA's contra operation. The bill goes next to the Senate. So worried have House members been about Reagan's inextricable march to direct US war in Central America that they passed a resolution reclaiming their constitutional right to declare war. As declarations flow ad nauseam from Congress, and hollow denials echo from the White House, US pilots continue to fly missions in El Salvador, and, according to Congressional sources, participate in direct operations inside Nicaragua as well.

In three years, millions of letters and names on petitions have been sent to Congress and the White House; rallies, demonstrations, and vigils have been held all over the world to protest US Central America policy. There exists, in short, formidable opposition to intervention—before the body bags of US soldiers begin to arrive back in the United States. How then does this opposition convert itself into a force that can accept the legitimacy it possesses as both a majoritarian movement and as the embodiment of law and reason?

The answer, I would suggest, must lie in raising the cost of the Reagan policies and thereby dramatizing to an ever wider public the danger, and indeed abyss, into which the President is directing the country. The cost-raising can occur on several fronts.

In Europe the words "deadly connection" have taken on concrete meaning. The link between the Cruise and Pershing II missiles and intervention in the Third World has not escaped key members of the Dutch Parliament, who will soon vote on whether or not to accept the new weapons systems. Since all Europeans would agree that there is no immediate, middle-range or even long-term possibility of a Soviet invasion of their territories, they are forced to push the question: why does the United States insist on having these weapons? And some answer that it forces the Soviets to build up their own nuclear arsenals and point their new missiles at Western Europe. Yet, the *only* arena of combat for US troops since the end of World War II has been in the Third World. Accepting the Cruise and Pershing II missiles does, however, drive Western establishments further into the US defense orbit, and also increases the possibilities that Western Europe will be wiped out should a war that begins in Central America spread into a global conflagration. The US and European peace movements might focus more closely on the "deadly connection" and begin to extract higher costs in their own countries for US policy in Central America. NATO is, after all, the sacred cow of the entire US defense establishment.

Official Latin America also opposes US policy, to say nothing of the militant antipathy of the people. How then can, say, Presidents Alfosin, Figeuredo and de la Madrid convert their debt crises into a political instrument which applies direct pressure on the United States and is also popular at home? Answer: declare that if the US continues its military policies or intervenes directly in Central America, there will be no further payments on the more than $100 million owed by Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico to US and multilateral banks. And US citizens can in an organized fashion on one specified day withdraw their savings from some of the key US banks holding paper from those countries.

US citizens who have been active around peace and Central America issues may begin to think of how to raise the political cost at home, and how to consider what some religious groups are already deliberating: how US citizens can reconstruct Nicaraguan installations destroyed or damaged in the CIA's war. This would involve not only groups of US citizens travelling to Nicaragua for peaceful purposes, but the infusion of US dollars into that country to counter the unnatural acts of Mr. Casey's minions.

There exists, in short, formidable opposition to intervention—even before the body bags of soldiers begin to arrive back in the US.

The possibilities for cost-raising are infinite in an election year. Thus far US public opinion, both majoritarian and elite, has constituted a key factor in preventing Mr. Reagan from applying his Armageddonian inclinations to Central America. His policy has not only failed because of its inherent stupidity, but also because it has been stripped of a good deal of its legitimacy by the popular opposition.

In the early years of US combat in Vietnam—not the military foreplay period—few voices in the House or Senate were heard in opposition; few newspaper editorials or TV commentaries voiced alarm over the Kennedy-Johnson policies. In 1984 the resistance to direct involvement in Central America is potentially massive, but Reagan has not yet had to pay a political price commensurate with the criminality and unpopularity of his policies. That price, I would submit, may have to be extracted if the US invasion of Central America is to be prevented.

Saul Landau is a visiting lecturer at UCSC and a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington DC.

ANALYSIS

US Contras

Killing for Fun and Profit

by Brian Barger

"WE'RE NOT REALLY MERCENARIES," SAID the former Marine sergeant. "We like to think of ourselves as missionary-mercenaries. We do it for the cause." Tom Posey, 37, is the founder and only open member of Civilian-Military Assistance, a paramilitary group formed in Decatur, Alabama last year to support the Nicaraguan counter-revolution and the Salvadoran army. CMA says it is a grass-roots effort, funded only by small donations from this area.

The CIA employs hundreds of contract employees in Central America—most of them former or active duty military personnel, as well as mercenaries. Mercenary groups have been active in the region, including Soldier of Fortune magazine, which has sent teams to El Salvador and Honduras. Mercenary sources say military officials attached to the US Embassy in San Salvador routinely provide them with logistical and other assistance, but leaders of Posey's group say they prefer to remain independent of official efforts.

Interviews with the CMA leaders and inspection of documents reveal that the group has delivered military equipment and sent three paramilitary teams to Honduras to train anti-Sandinista rebels, or contras. Some of CMA's closest supporters are active duty military personnel. Others are in the National Guard or the Army Reserve. "I have been a member of numerous right-wing groups all my life," says Posey, "but all they ever did was talk. We formed this group because we wanted to take the offense against communism."

Another CMA leader, who refused to give his name because he did not want to jeopardize his job, said, "We want to do what they wouldn't let us do in Vietnam." Posey agrees: "If they had let us do our job in Vietnam, we wouldn't have communists in Central America."

Almost all CMA members are Vietnam War veterans, between 35 and 45. "We're experts in unconventional warfare," said another leader, who also asked not to be identified. "We teach them the basics—booby traps, zip guns, basic survival skills, that sort of thing."

All the leaders claim they have many supporters "ready to go down there," if they had the financing. Last January, a four-man CMA team went to Honduras at the invitation of General Gustavo Alvarez, then the country's armed forces chief. The four flew in a rented plane loaded with military supplies and a small cache of weapons. Honduran security forces took the goods for the contras, Posey says. Posey had contacted the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the State Department's Office of Munitions Control for clearance before the trip. He has a customs form listing as personal effects a .45 caliber automatic pistol, an M-1 rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. He says each member of the team took two guns and 1,000 rounds.

Posey since has been issued a federal firearms dealers license. On his license application, he wrote that he planned to send weapons and ammunition to El Salvador at no charge. Richard Slott, deputy director of the State Department's munitions office, says, "An individual can take up to three non-automatic weapons and 1,000 rounds of ammunition out of the country in their own personal luggage," but to pass the weapons on they would need an export license—which Posey and his group do not have.

"Everything we do is above board," says Posey, who recently hired a lawyer—the former Decatur city attorney—to research possible conflicts with the US Neutrality Act. An FBI agent familiar with the CMA said "an investigation is pending" on possible violations of the act.

In Honduras, Posey discussed his operation with Captain Jorge Belardo Andino, of military intelligence, over lunch. Then the team visited rebel installations and a camp along the Nicaraguan border where they met with contra leaders. At the time, Posey said he thought eventually it would come to "Americans fighting Americans" in the region. Referring to the dozens of US citizens helping the Sandinista regime, he said, "I'd love to draw a bead on one of them."

One recent Saturday promised to be a red-letter day for CMA. Alfonso Callejas, a director of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), largest of the three contra groups, was coming to give a speech at Mando's Pizza in downtown Decatur. Posey hoped Mando's—owned by a sympathetic Cuban exile—would be filled as a sign of community support after eight month's work in the area.

CMA provided security at the airport for Callejas, a former vice president of Nicaragua under Anastasio Somoza. In a tour of Decatur, they showed him two secret sites holding military equipment for the FDN—crates of machine gun ammunition, uniforms, medical supplies and gun parts. Posey said stores, police departments and individuals in the area had donated these items. The sheriff's office in neighboring Morgan County, for example, turned over 75 used deputy's jackets. "Maybe we could use them for our military police," said Callejas.

Before his speech, a CMA member said he thought the FDN could oust the Sandinistas in three years, "if those communist sympathizers in Congress would let them do their job." But Callejas disagreed. With the colorful lights of Mando's video games blinking in the background, he told his visibly disappointed audience of about 25, "We would be crazy to think we could beat the Sandinistas on the battlefield." He went on to say that "political pressure" provided the only chance of winning, and said he hoped contra groups could force a negotiated settlement.

One man in the audience directly offered to help in the fighting. Callejas paused, then answered by suggesting the most important help would be supplies and "moral support—so troops know there are Americans who are behind them."

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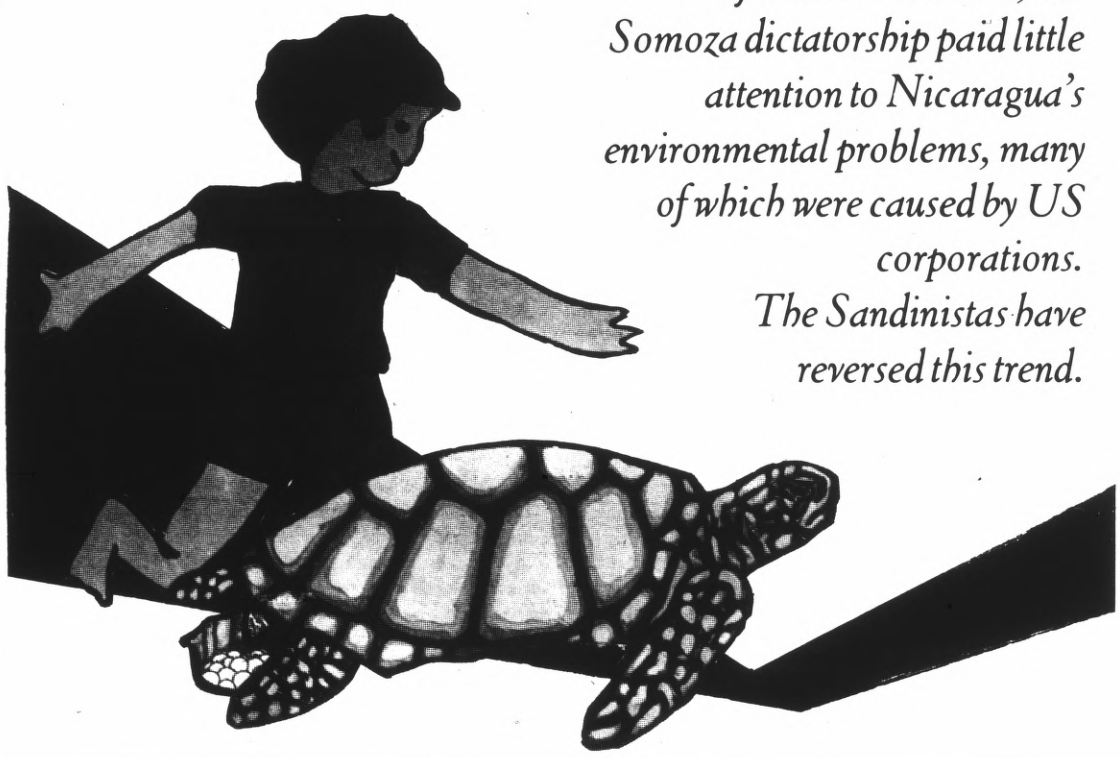
ANALYSIS

Revolution For Forests and Streams

by Josh Karliner

A SOFT ORANGE SUNSET SILHOUETTES A deer and a turtle standing on the shore. Birds spread their wings and fly out over shimmering water. This peaceful scene is painted on a billboard whose message reads: "Our wildlife is a symbol of the freedom the revolution has achieved... Let's conserve it!" The sign is a small part of Nicaragua's efforts to protect its environment, even while under political, economic, and military siege.

Despite the CIA's undeclared war against Nicaragua, which depletes financial and human resources, the Sandinistas are struggling to implement various environmental education. The government has programs in forest fire prevention, appropriate technology, integrated pest management, and environmental education. They are also devising an extensive national park system and making plans to clean up polluted Lake Managua. Nicaraguan biochemist Eric Whitaker Dixon told *City on a Hill*, "The political changes of the revolution have provided us with the opportunity to make these social changes."



Before the revolution, the Somoza dictatorship paid little attention to Nicaragua's environmental problems, many of which were caused by US corporations. The Sandinistas have reversed this trend.

Prior to the revolution, the Somoza dictatorship paid little attention to Nicaragua's environmental problems, many of which originate in US corporate activities in the country. But when the Sandinistas came to power in 1979, they created the Nicaraguan Institute for Natural Resources and the Environment (IRENA), and other agencies which began work on environmentally related issues. Nicaraguan poet, priest, and Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal writes, "The liberation wasn't just desired by humans. All the ecology wanted it. The revolution is also of the lakes, rivers, trees, animals."

To revolutionize the Nicaraguan people's relationship with their natural surroundings, the new governmental agencies are attempting to harmonize environmental and developmental concerns. They are also grappling with a legacy of ecological disruption and destruction. Nicaragua's environmental problems fall into three major categories:

•Deforestation and erosion: Uncontrolled forest fires, peasants in need of firewood fuel, and multinational timber companies all played a part in deforesting over one-sixth of Nicaragua's roughly 55,000 square kilometers of tree-covered land. Deforestation, in turn, has caused soil erosion problems.

•Pesticide pollution: Various pesticides poison the Nicaraguan environment, contaminating the water table and food chain. Central America receives over 40 percent of all US pesticide exports, many of which are chemicals banned in the US, and then distributed to the region by corporations such as Monsanto, Hercules, Shell, Bayer, American Cyanide, DuPont, and Union Carbide. In the mid-1970s Nicaragua was one of the world's leading DDT users; a 1977 study by the Central American Institute of Investigation and Industrial Technology shows that Nicaraguans' body tissue contains one of the world's highest levels of the banned chemical. Nicaragua's cotton lands, Leon and Chinandega, are inundated with pesticides; mothers there were found to have 45 times more DDT in their breast milk than the World Health Organization deems safe. Aside from the environmental and health hazards that high pesticide use causes, Nicaragua's cotton crops were "addicted" to increasing pesticide doses applied to counter higher levels of insect resistance. This "addiction" was forcing Nicaragua to pay more dollars to the chemical corporations for pesticide imports than it was earning from cotton exports.

•Water pollution: Lake Managua receives all of the capital's raw sewage, and industrial waste from Nicaragua's large factories, located on the lake's shores. The worst polluter has been the US corporation Penwalt, which from 1968 until recently dumped between five and 20 pounds of mercury into the lake per day.

Although Nicaragua lacks personnel trained and experienced in environmental problem solving, the country is moving slowly forward with environmental programs aimed at both short and long term goals.

IRENA recognizes that the road to a more ecologically sound society is long, and that the journey requires a national environmental consciousness. The agency is planting the seeds for this consciousness through a multi-faceted educational program. School curricula from elementary to adult levels now include environmental concepts. These concepts also pop up in various forms across the country. "Save the Sea Turtle" posters, the

results of a children's art contest, cover the walls in coastal towns. The endangered red deer prance across Nicaragua's TV screens, while radio, newspapers, billboards, and documentary films also call upon Nicaraguans to conserve their natural heritage. IRENA also holds seminars for professional groups and government officials, encouraging them to include environmental considerations in decision making processes. But education cannot solve the most immediate problems.

The Sandinista government combats deforestation with a variety of approaches. IRENA's planning director Victor Ortega explained to *City on a Hill* that along with a forest fire prevention campaign, IRENA has a reforestation project that, due to limited resources, is now replanting at a rate of only 150-200 square kilometers per year.

The transnational timber corporations, who in the past left part of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast barren while reinvesting much of their profit abroad, are now out of the picture. Today, the People's Forestry Corporation (CORFOP) does 40 percent of the cutting and all lumber exportation. CORFOP's control of exportation assures that the precious dollars earned from Nicaragua's timber resources are reinvested in the country. And since lumber is such a valuable source of foreign exchange, Nicaragua intends to increase cutting activities. But IRENA now regulates the timber industry, selecting and limiting the number of trees that may be cut in each area by CORFOP or the 59 percent of Nicaraguan lumber companies which remain in private hands. According to Ortega, IRENA regulations will promote forestry while preventing deforestation.

Many people in Nicaragua use firewood as cooking fuel, a practice which leaves wooded areas barren and eroding. IRENA is moving to combat this problem by planting fast-growing trees in the hardest hit zones, and by teaching peasants how to cut and replant on a rotational basis. IRENA also plans to plant these trees on 800 square kilometers of marginal land near Managua, in order to supply the capital with wood.

Other governmental agencies are also working on the firewood deforestation problem. These agencies include the Center for Appropriate Technology Investigation, (CITA), a branch of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute, and the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, (INE). CITA workers teach peasants how to build energy-efficient stoves. The "Lorena" stoves, made of mud, sand, and some tubing, are inexpensive, easy to build, and burn 50 percent less wood than conventional stoves. CITA is experimenting with other appropriate technology aimed at creating community self-sufficiency. Such projects include harnessing wind energy, producing bio-gas, and transforming coffee pulp—usually dumped into the rivers—into animal feed. INE is also working on bio-gas projects which use animal excrement to create organic fertilizer and gas fuel. These projects, all in embryonic stages, and sparsely funded, are proceeding at a slow pace.

A new national park and wildlife refuge system complements the forestry and appropriate technology policy. Somoza's government had set aside only three areas for conservation, totally 870 square kilometers. Since the revolution IRENA has created a new national park, a wildlife refuge, and is in the midst of a two-year study of 30 possible protected areas that cover over 17,000 square kilometers. IRENA has nominated Bowsawas, the largest tropical rain forest in Central America, located in the north-east of Nicaragua, as a candidate for biosphere reserve status under the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" program. Nelson Lopez, director of IRENA's tiny five member national park division, told *City on a Hill*, "The revolution creates the political conditions that assure that the park program can be carried out. Private interests cannot interfere."

On Lake Managua, the Sandinistas are regulating private interests while also searching for an economically feasible and technologically appropriate solution to the lake's pollution problems. In 1982 the National Commission on Lake Managua held an international workshop which not only considered approaches to cleaning up the lake, but also explored possibilities of using it as an irrigation source, tapping its hydroelectrical potential, and redeveloping and managing the surrounding deforested and polluted basin area's ecosystem. The national commission also banned further industrial development in the lake basin and is regulating existing industry. For example, the Penwalt corporation, which had already reduced mercury levels in effluents to 0.5 pounds daily by 1979, now, at the government's insistence, is building a mercury treatment and reprocessing plant that should bring emissions down to 0.9 pounds per year.

Another contaminated area, Nicaragua's cotton lands, which absorb 75-85 percent of the country's pesticides, are the site of a new ambitious Integrated Pest Management program, (IPM). The IPM program, applied to one-quarter of the cotton crop in 1982-83 and one half the crop in 1983-84, uses natural predators, a special "trapcropping" system, and laws banning dangerous chemicals, all to reduce pesticide use. Thus DDT and other dangerous pesticides are no longer used, the number of pesticide applications has dropped, and the cotton industry has profited by cutting down pesticide costs by 63 percent. "It is generally assumed that environmental protection and economic production are at odds with each other," commented Dr. Sean Swezey to *City on a Hill*, a North-American who teaches in the new IPM masters program at the National University in Leon. "But in Nicaragua, environmentalism works with production."

Swezey's statement is certainly true for IPM, but it does not apply in all cases. For example, IRENA has launched a sea turtle conservation campaign to protect the endangered Riddley and Leatherback turtles which lay their eggs on the country's sandy beaches. In addition to educational efforts, the government has passed laws prohibiting turtle egg collection in certain areas. Yet many poor peasants disobey the laws because they make part of their living by selling turtle eggs. This situation, which has yet to be resolved, illustrates the conflict between attempts at environmental preservation and the struggle for human subsistence in Nicaragua.

However, a far greater conflict confronts environmentalism in Nicaragua—that between the Nicaraguan revolution and the United States government. "If the country wasn't under constant attack, we'd be able to do a lot more," said Nelson Lopez.

According to Swezy, last fall's CIA directed attacks on the Port of Corinto blew up a tank storing methal parathion, a relatively benign pesticide scheduled for use in the IPM program. Instead the government had to pull banned òregano chlorines from warehouses, and use them on the cotton crop. And Carlos Sandino, who is in charge of cotton cultivation and agro-exports in Leon, says that many environmental specialists from the US and Western Europe have cancelled their visits fearing that a full scale war may break out. Sandino also explains that an informal US economic blockade prohibits Nicaragua from importing computers, which are extremely useful for IPM data management.

"But we are slowly moving along, like a sea turtle on the sand," towards a more environmentally sound society, concludes Julio Roque who runs the IPM labs in Leon. Ernesto Cardenal agrees:

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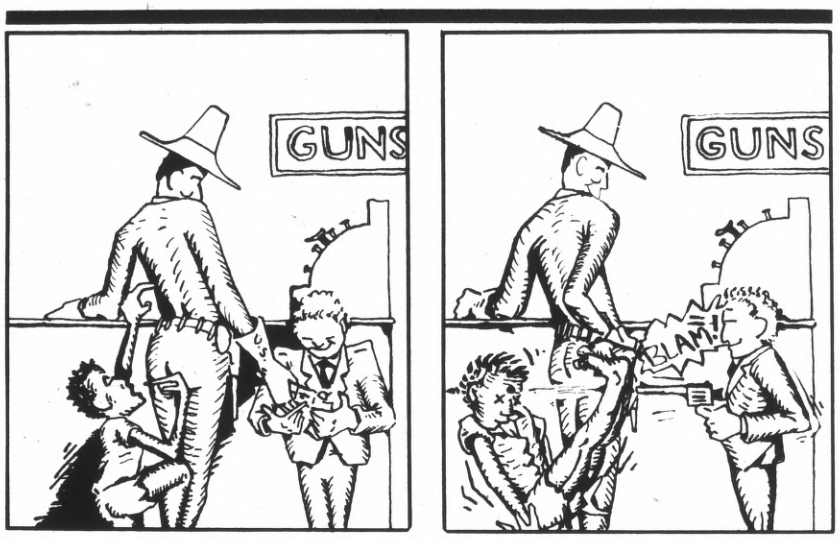


Drawing by ERIC SHAW

ANALYSIS

Arms Sales

Reagan's Law

by James O'Connor

PRESIDENT REAGAN MAY HAVE found his place in the history of political and economic thought. "Reagan's Law" begins with a simple adage even Adam Smith would have enjoyed: Vast spending on war (called "defense") will bring about peace and create an automatic demand for war supplies in developing nations.

Just as incoming economic students learn that Say's Law means that the production or supply of a certain commodity will create a demand for it, beginning political science students will learn that Reagan's Law means that the production or supply of armaments for the global market will create a demand for weapons in the Third World.

It is a long, but nevertheless important, way from this formulation of the Law to the practical causes and consequences of US government policy. The path winds through a variety of economic, social and political scenery and leads to the spectacle now known as International Monetary Fund riots.

Here's how the process works: 1. Increased military spending and arms production in the USA raise the federal government deficit. 2. Higher deficits together with tighter monetary policy raise interest rates. 3. Increased interest rates attract European capital which strengthens the dollar (now overvalued relative to the German mark by about 30 percent). 4. Higher deficits also raise average interest rates in the world economy. 5. An overvalued dollar combined with higher interest rates create higher debt burdens in the Third World (where 80 percent of loans are in US dollars). 6. Higher Third World debt forces developing nations to borrow more from the International Monetary Fund and/or renegotiate existing loans (i.e., the rest of the world is forced to pay for the US military build-up). 7. The IMF imposes austerity programs on developing countries to insure that US and foreign bankers get their loans paid back, as the price of granting new loans and/or renegotiating old loans. 8. Third World governments slash domestic spending and employment and cut back imports and subsidies on food and other necessities for the workers and poor. 9. Workers, unemployed, and the poor respond by striking, demonstrating and rioting. 10. Increased Third World misery and social and political turmoil lead Third World governments to use more military force against their own people and build up their military machines' security apparatuses.

In sum, more military spending in the US creates more need and demand for military forces in the Third World.

The IMF riots in the Dominican Republic in April and the turmoil that built up in Argentina earlier this year are the most recent results of President Reagan's version of Say's Law. These riots were not the first, nor will they be the last. Riots nearly broke out in South Korea in 1980 and the Philippines in 1981; mounted in intensity in Bolivia, Argentina and Chile in 1982; came close to creating chaos in Ecuador in the same year; and temporarily climaxed in Brazil, Chile, Morocco, and Tunisia in 1983; and were barely kept at bay in Mexico and Argentina earlier this year.

In sum, President Reagan's military version of Keynesian economic policy at home combined with Reagan's Law in the Third World accomplishes the following objectives: 1. The Reagan recession of 1981-1982 was turned into the Reagan recovery of 1983-1984. 2. The loans of US and international bankers were protected and interest rates and bank profits maintained. 3. US government extended its control over client states in the Third World. 4. Third World labor was impoverished and disciplined and therefore the political basis for favorable long-term investment climates became firmer.

At last, we have a political economic law that we can all believe in and feel secure with. However, it is best to remember that the original Say's law was overturned by the events of the 1930s. It seems equally likely that Reagan's Law will self-destruct in the late 1980s. If the impending tragedy were not so horrible and incomprehensible, it would be intriguing to learn how the Great Communicator will reconcile world-wide financial panic and depression, political turmoil and revolution with his idea of "national security" and peace and prosperity.

James O'Connor is a professor of Sociology at UCSC.

Miss California Glamour

A Lucrative Business

by Ruby Huizen

ASIDE FROM THE OLYMPICS THIS SUMMER, Los Angeles will host yet another public display of the "competitive spirit"; the Miss California Glamour Beauty Pageant will debut on September 2 at the LA Airport Hyatt Hotel, where 125 finalists will act out their own definition of the word 'glamorous.'

According to Jacqueline Roberts, the coordinator of the pageant, the event was created in reaction to drawbacks that surfaced in past beauty pageants. "[Miss Glamour] is the answer to everything that is missing in other pageants," said Roberts in a phone interview. "We took computer feedback based on the opinion of people previously involved with pageants and created what we think is the *very* best pageant possible."

To illustrate how much better it is than other pageants, Roberts explained that "the girls [sic] will have make-over and photography sessions; there will be entertainment, a trip to the Universal Studios and guest speakers dealing with beauty." The pageant will take place from August 31 to September 2 (Labor Day weekend) and "will be lots of fun," she said.

A glamorous woman "is someone who has beauty and poise; someone who can package herself well," continued Roberts. She named several 'glamorous' images a woman could adopt: "There is the Little Girl image, the All-American image, the Exotic image," she listed, "and if a girl feels she can fit into an image and present it well with makeup and costumes, that would be a glamorous woman.

"We place no restrictions on race, colour or height," she added, "but we do want girls who are thin. Anyone heavy will most likely be embarrassed."

For career women, participating in the pageant could pose problems. "The girls who have jobs will be losing a day of work," Roberts admitted, "but they can arrange to come in later than the 11:30 am check-in time, or they could arrange to miss a day [of work]. It's up to them."

Roberts does not expect married women to compete. "It would be a strain on their home life," she explained. "If it could be easy on their marriage, then we urge them to [participate], but we don't want to cause tension in marriages."

Difficulties could also arise for women with children. Roberts believes "the hotel provides [child care facilities]." Robert Page who is in charge of Hotel Relations said, "We should have [facilities] but we don't. It's because 70 to 90 percent of our guests are business travellers who come alone and only stay for a day." The pageant has said it may provide child care facilities if enough women with children qualify as finalists.

To participate, the women also have to be between 16 and 23 years of age, and have to provide their own makeup, clothing and transportation fares.

To apply, women must send a completed application form, which Roberts herself will inspect, a $10 fee and a photograph. Roberts estimates that 700 application forms have been distributed, and according to a press release, the 125 finalists will be notified within eight days of the June 16 closing date. Within this short period of time, the pageant committee plans to ensure the physical safety of each contestant during the pageant by "screening each applicant," about their intentions for participating, said Roberts. "We'll do that by reading each application very carefully."

The women who are selected as finalists will then be required to pay an additional $490 "sponsorship fee." Roberts claims part of the fee "will cover hotel costs and meals. There will be two girls to a room." According to Page, "the contestants will be charged $45 for a single room, and that can be split for a double room."

In addition to the fee, the pageant is being sponsored by "local investors," said Roberts, mentioning that there is a possibility the event will be televised. "The idea is to give the participants as much exposure as possible," she said. "We've informed every modeling agency there is, and even if a girl doesn't win, there will be tons of talent scouts; she'll be exposed to a lot of modeling agencies."

The pageant's slot toward the modeling industry is intentional. "[The pageant] is geared toward girls who intend to make modeling their career," Roberts explained. She adds that this is why she believes career women will participate: "They should do this if they want to change jobs for a while. After all, modeling is a lucrative business."

During the competition, each finalist will be judged in nine categories: creativity (the creation of a theme costume); how photogenic she is; how she looks in a bathing suit; how she looks in her 'glamour' outfit; her verbal responses to questions asked by judges while on stage; her response to questions on her application form; her personality; and how she responds during an interview with a panel of judges.

"There will be a (mixture) of Latin, Black,and [Caucasian] American judges, and some from other countries," to judge the contestants, said Roberts. She believes they "are all qualified to [assess glamour] because they are all experienced in the motion-picture and modeling industry." Among the judges are owners of modeling agencies from New York and Los Angeles and "a host of celebrities we can't mention."

For the person-to-person interviews, "press-related people will be judges," explained Roberts. "Sometimes a judge can be against a particular girl and she won't stand a chance." By providing a second, unrelated panel, Roberts believes "it gives the girl a fairer chance [to win]."

To reach as many women as possible, Roberts has sent press releases to "universities, colleges, the Chamber of Commerce, modeling agencies and cheerleader camps," she said. She also claims to have made a number of appearances on radio and television stations, "including channel 34, a Hispanic station," she said. Black organizations and magazines have also been informed of the pageant.

The event will take place in the Hyatt's International Ballroom, which, according to Page, only seats 1800 people. Roberts, however, has estimated that "a minimum of 3000 people will attend."

To provide on-going protection for the women, the pageant and the Hyatt have both taken security precautions. "There will be chaperones throughout the hotel, in separate rooms of course," said Roberts. Page has taken on the added responsibility of providing professional security: "There will be uniformed and plain-clothed police officers present, and the audience will have to pass through a reception area," he said.

At the end of the two-hour competition, the most 'glamorous' woman will be rewarded for her image with a seven-day trip for two to Hawaii, $1000, a strand of pearls, a mink coat "and we're working on a car and other prizes," Roberts promised. Miss California Glamour and the two other winners, Miss Photogenic and Miss Congeniality, will have the honour of making guest appearances as celebrity 'phone-answerers' at the Jerry Lewis Muscular Dystrophy Labor Day Telethon, immediately after the pageant's conclusion.

"During and after their reign the [winners] can expect to enter the modeling industry through the use of our contacts," said Roberts. "I will work closely with the winner to make sure everything goes smoothly [with her career]."

Overall, Roberts feels the pageant "is not trying to change the existing image of women." Rather, she feels the pageant and the modeling industry support each other in creating a fashion world where "[the industry] no longer wants one type of woman, as they did in the past."

Competing for Beauty

In spite of growing awareness among women of their oppression in society, events such as the Miss California Glamour Beauty Pageant continue to perpetuate the objectification of women. "They take away women's dignity and spirit as human beings," says Ann Simonton, a feminist activist and a member of the Preying Mantis Women's Brigade (PMWB) in Santa Cruz. Simonton is coordinating the "Myth California Pageant" which protests the Miss California Beauty pageant held in Santa Cruz each June. Pageants are a part of a multi-million dollar industry "that is always coming up with better ways to [scare] women; to keep them buying beauty products and to keep them insecure."

The Miss California Glamour Beauty Pageant encourages insecurity in women by stating that only women who are single, photogenic, poised, financially secure, unemployed, thin, beautiful, between 16 and 23 and above all, well-packaged and well-exposed, can be "glamorous." Furthermore, they have to adopt a socially created image, rather than be themselves. "That is especially insidious to me," says Simonton, "because 'exotic' is like a whore, or like a woman who is reduced to an untamed, savage animal. The Little Girl image also encourages weakness, passivity and child molestation."

According to Simonton, pageants are "a ploy to keep women in competition with one another. When women are young, they [adopt an image] to please the 'in' peer group. When they are older, they are told [by our culture] to do it to be approved, appreciated and loved. It keeps them blind and silent, stopping them from looking at larger social ills currently facing our society."

Because "society reveres beautiful women" said Simonton, "Their worth as human beings is reduced to sex objects. Women even have a hard time seeing *themselves* as human beings. Women still dress their [daughters] as baby dolls. They're in fact grooming victims [of society]."

For Simonton, "It's time women quit being a party to capitalism by wasting time and money on useless products. When women see how they are being used, how they are kept too busy [with themselves] to see the silos being filled with Cruise missiles, or violent pornography in every liquor store, they'll start to be angry." That, according to Simonton, is when events such as the pageant will cease to have the appeal they have now. That is when the beauty industry will not be able to stop women "from looking at the grave situation our planet is in."

—Ruby Huizen

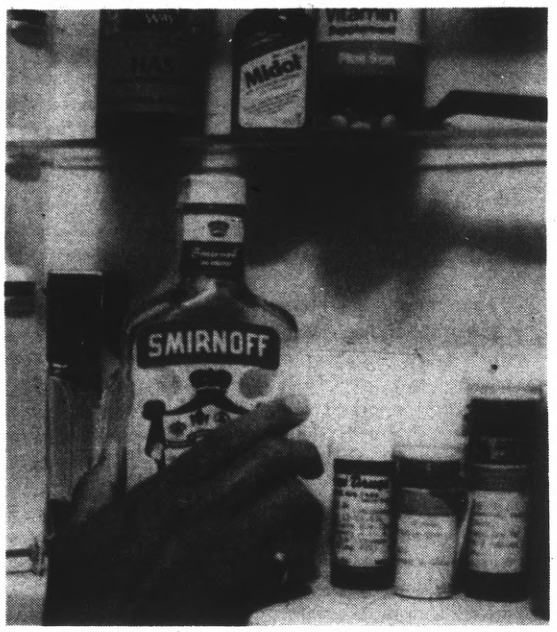


Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Women and Alcoholism

Sobering Up To the Truth

by Nancy Struys

WHEN FIRST LADY BETTY FORD ADMITTED to the country in 1978 that she was addicted to prescription drugs and alcohol, people were shocked. This intelligent outspoken woman did not fit the stereotype of the amoral woman drunk. Betty Ford's announcement exemplifies society's conception of women alcoholics. As she hit the talk show circuit women alcoholics began to realize they were not alone.

Men and women experience the disease of alcoholism in almost the same way, but there is one great difference—women tend to suffer more guilt and shame. According to Mary C. (last names are not used in AA to protect anonymity), Santa Cruz County Coordinator of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), "Women are more emotional. As the disease progresses, they suffer immensely from self-loathing and guilt. A male alcoholic will fight the problem until he suffers illness related to his drinking, or until a co-worker or his boss tells him his drinking is interfering with his work."

According to Dr. Josette Mondanaro, director of Wingspread Comprehensive Health Services for Women, in Santa Cruz, the difference lies in society's view of the alcoholic. "A male drunk may be seen as debonair or sophisticated. In cartoons male drunks are humorous. But a woman drunk is a whore or barfly. Society sees a woman drunk as deviating from her feminine role."

Part of the problem in treating women alcoholics, according to Mondanaro, "is society's protection of women. If a woman is pulled over for drunk driving the police officer will very often drive her home. Society does not like the idea of a woman drunk. Doctors loathe diagnosing a woman as alcoholic because it is not acceptable in our society."

Shirley Castillo, administrator of Fenix Family Alcoholism Services in Watsonville, believes women are harder to reach because they can hide the disease more easily at home. Whether working at a job or in her house, the woman alcoholic will do most of her drinking at home. "They suffer from feelings of powerlessness in the family setting, at work, and in society in general," said Castillo, which prevents them from seeking help.

Women alcoholics constitute a "hidden population," said Mondanaro. The typical woman alcoholic drinks surreptitiously. She may go for years before her disease comes to anyone's attention. "The trouble with woman alcoholics," said Mondanaro, "is that they suffer terribly low self-esteem. They are depressed more often, and because their drinking is done in a hidden world, they are fragile and isolated."

Mondanaro said that the male alcoholic has more contacts with non-alcoholics who are willing to point his problem out to him. "A woman alcoholic," said Mondanaro "has fewer resources" to help her.

According to Castillo, the scenario for diagnosing women alcoholics typically involves the woman complaining to her doctor of tension, headaches or insomnia. Usually either she is not asked about drinking or denies drinking if she is questioned. The doctor then prescribes valium or other tranquilizers, which when combined with alcohol can be lethal. In one case, Fenix Alcoholism Services obtained a release form to question a woman's doctor on what drug and in what dosage he had prescribed for his patient. "He was very defensive," said Castillo. "He felt his integrity was being questioned. He told us he had no records of what he had prescribed for this woman. It is hard to pin down pill-pushing doctors, but maybe, as more doctors are questioned, they will become more careful."

Mondanaro said that some doctors believe they are making a moral rather than a medical judgment when they diagnose a woman as alcoholic. The doctor will usually prescribe drugs for the alcoholic or label her mentally ill. "It is not acceptable in our society for a woman to be alcoholic, yet mental illness is acceptable," said Mondanaro. "Therefore, many woman alcoholics are tracked as mentally ill."

It is easier, however, to treat alcoholism than mental illness. Problems such as depression, insomnia or suicidal thoughts are often created by alcoholism, according to Mondanaro. Alcoholism can look like mental illness, she added, but drugs can make the alcoholic mentally ill. "The alcoholic needs a legitimate and accurate diagnosis," she concluded.

"With the increasing number of women alcoholics who have become drug addicts, there is a pressing need for the medical and psychiatric professions to be alert to women alcoholics," said Mary C.

"Physicians and emergency room staff are often in contact with women alcoholics. The health system is the gate keeper of the chemically-dependent woman and we need to train doctors to diagnose them," said Mondanaro. She is involved with the California Society for the Treatment of Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies, which aims to educate doctors to recognize alcoholism." We tell doctors to assume a woman is drug dependent or alcoholic until proved otherwise," said Mondanaro. Many women are under the treatment of physicians and mental health workers, she said, for physical and emotional pain that in some cases can be the result of alcoholism. Mondanaro says that if doctors would persistently pursue questioning a woman on how much she drinks or what drugs she takes more women would be tracked to adequate treatment. "If there is a high level of suspicion they can be treated," Mondanaro insists. Through the Society's certification program, which offers lectures and training, more doctors may refer women alcoholics to treatment centers and AA.

WOMEN TRADITIONALLY SOUGHT TREATment for drug and alcohol addiction when their marriages were threatened, said Mary C., but now, "as more women enter the work force they may be sent to treatment by their employer." Most women, "because they are in the throes of the disease, don't think there is anything wrong," said Mondanaro. "Denial is a strong factor in alcoholism. We [Wingspread] usually have members of the family drag the alcoholic in for treatment."

Mary C. said that "with the strong drunk driving laws more women will be brought to treatment." She also believes more ministers, doctors and psychiatrists attend AA meetings and incorporate their knowledge in reaching alcoholics. "Awareness of AA is growing. A lot of treatment centers use AA guidelines and refer people to us for follow through. We are the only organization offering ongoing [no-cost] treatment. Alcoholism is the third highest cause of death, but unlike heart disease and cancer, it is not a dying disease. It can be arrested on a daily basis. The choice is life or death."

In the past, treatment focused on the alcoholic, but increasingly families are also brought into counseling. "For every alcoholic, five people are affected," said Mary C., explaining that this is the reason alcoholism is called a family disease. Nine out of ten wives will stay with an alcoholic husband, but only one out of ten husbands will stay with a woman alcoholic. According to Castillo, "The behavior of the alcoholic is woven into family behavior and much behavior is reactive to the alcoholic.

"Dealing with sobriety is difficult," Castillo explained. "Though the previous alcoholic behavior may have been hell, the family has grown used to and adapted to that behavior. Children of alcoholics can spend years mistrusting the alcoholic. Once the alcoholic starts recovery, it throws the family off-kilter. They need to learn how to cope with a recovering alcoholic." Fenix and Wingspread offer counseling for the entire family as well as for the alcoholic, and AA has Al-Anon and Alateen meetings for the family and friends of alcoholics.

More special treatment centers geared specifically for women alcoholics are needed, according to Castillo. "The staff must be reflective of the needs of the clients. Women need to know there is a place they can come to and feel safe. A woman counselor is aware of the needs and concerns of the woman alcoholic," explained Castillo.

Mary C. indicated that most sources of treatment are specifically geared to the male alcoholic. "There is only one 'women only' detox hospital in the county [out of three]," she said. "Society is still not willing to help the woman alcoholic." According to Mary C., women alcoholics would benefit most from both co-ed and 'women only' meetings offered at AA. "We are all here to save our lives," she said, adding, "sometimes though, it takes a woman to read a woman. A woman can pull the wool over a man's eyes, and that does not help her at all. We are here to learn to forgive and like ourselves."

The Truth About Alcoholism

The stigma of alcoholism as an individual weakness keeps alcoholism a dirty word and perpetuates denial of the disease. Since alcoholism was designated a disease by the American Medical Association in 1956, the "stigma has lessened," according to Mary C., Santa Cruz County co-ordinator of Alcoholics Anonymous. "Before that, alcoholics thought of themselves as bad. Now they know they are victims of a disease and there is hope for a turn-around."

Alcoholism afflicts 10 percent of the population and research has shown there is a strong possibility that a genetic link determines susceptibility to the disease. Studies of animals, human twins and the children of alcoholics and non-alcoholics strongly suggest alcoholism may be genetically inherited. "The good thing about alcoholism is that it won't manifest itself if you do not drink," said Dr. Josette Mondanaro, executive director of Wingspread-Comprehensive Health Services for Women. "If there is a family history of alcoholism or drug abuse, you should not drink. It sounds strict, but if you have seen the ravages of the disease, it is a mild prevention."

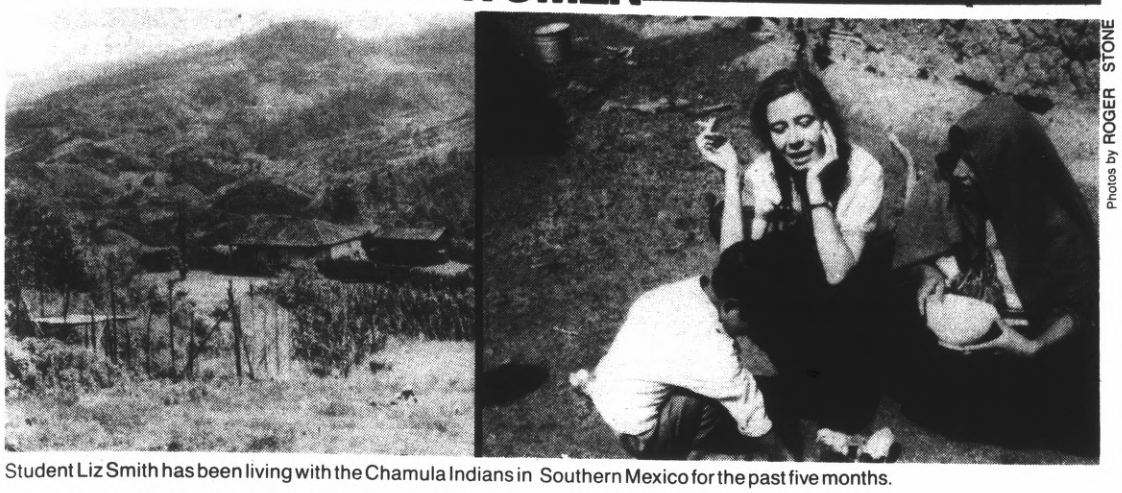
According to Mary C., warning signs of the disease are "drinking more than intended, drinking at the wrong times, swearing off alcohol and still drinking. Blackouts are the most common. Seeking out drinking companions. And dishonesty, a lot of lying and blaming."

"Alcoholism is a treatable disease, if the person wants treatment," said Shirley Castillo, administrator of Fenix Family Alcoholism Services in Watsonville. "Patterns of drinking form an endless vicious cycle. Some hope to become social drinkers, but they can never drink again."

An alcoholic can never be cured, according to Mondanaro. "An alcoholic is either recovering or not actively involved in drinking," she said. "They need to learn how not to drink, to be able to engage in life without succumbing. This is especially difficult in a country that spends $3 billion annually in advertising mood altering drugs: alcohol, and over-the-counter and prescription drugs. Alcoholism is a chronic, relapsing, progressive disease. Come the next crisis, party, defeat or ecstasy, an alcoholic is tempted to drink."

—Nancy Struys

For help or information, contact: Alcoholics Anonymous 688-2058, Wingspread-Comprehensive Health Services for Women 425-5525, Fenix Family Alcoholism Service Center 722-4211.



Photos by ROGER STONE

Student Liz Smith has been living with the Chamula Indians in Southern Mexico for the past five months.

Chamula Indians

Tradition and Technology

by **Roger Stone**

"WHEN I FIRST STARTED TO LIVE WITH THE Chamulas, a woman asked me to cut my finger to see what color my blood was." Surrounded by the southern Mexican indians she is studying, Liz Smith, 23, explained the joys and problems of her work. "She expected my blood to be black, like a demon's, because I come from far away near the edge of the world and that's where the demons live."

The Chamulas have retained their traditional ways despite 500 years of contact with western culture. A warlike tribe before the Spanish conquest, they have fought fiercely against anything they felt endangered their way of life. They no longer permit priests in their church, and a few years ago they killed two tourists who took pictures of its pewless, candle-lit interior. They are interesting, not because they have been isolated all these years, but because they have been dealing with the same forces of change America has and they are making very different choices for themselves.

The project, coordinated by the State University of New York at Albany where Smith is studying anthropology, looks at Chamula Indians who have moved out of their traditional area of settlement, but still follow the old customs. The only way to study this is to go and live with the Chamulas, as Smith has done for the past five months. (The Chamulas are the subject of UCSC Community Studies professor Carter Wilson's book *Crazy February*).

The extended family of 40 that she is staying with have welcomed her into their lives to a remarkable degree. Loxia, the matriarch of the clan, is teaching her weaving, the Indian language Tzotzil, and other traditional crafts. They joke about turning Smith into a proper Chamula wife. One of the sons has proposed to her, and the wife of another of the sons has suggested that Smith become her husband's second wife to share the work. Chamula men are allowed two wives if they have the land to support them, although the women usually oppose this division of resources. Smith jokes that she doesn't yet have the training to be a good wife and sees the proposals more as acceptance into the family than serious offers.

Smith's work differs from earlier studies because she is examining the very separate culture of women. While Chamula men leave for as long as six months to work on coffee plantations on the coast for a dollar a day, the women remain in the village and continue the culture. "The women are very important. If they bring up the children speaking Tzotzil and knowing the ancient stories, they will remain Chamulas. Raised that way, even the men who go away to the coast want to come back and marry traditional Chamula women." Although the worlds of men and women are clearly defined, women can own land and live independently, if economically self-sufficient; and both men and women are consulted on important matters.

Out of her experience Smith is compiling an illustrated book of Chamula women talking about their lives. "By looking at Chamula women, American women could broaden the way they think about their own choices. Not that many American women would choose to live like Chamulas, but the Chamulas have a powerful sense of community—they know and care about each other—and American women could work to include more of that in their lives. That requires selflessness and listening to each other. There is a Mexican proverb, 'If you don't have an ear, you don't have a voice.' "

Weaving for hours while sitting in a smoke-filled mud hut, speaking Tzotzil, and sleeping on a bed of planks, Smith is learning to see the world through Chamula eyes. It hasn't been an easy process. "At first, before I could really converse in Tzotzil, I felt so out of touch and lonely. It was the spectacular scenery that made it worthwhile. I would step out of this hut and see those amazing mountains, and it was worth going on."

There have been moral difficulties that have arisen from Smith's odd status as both a member of the family and an observer from a more technological society. When all the women gathered to aid the birth of a new child into the family under the direction of the grandmother Loxia (a traditional midwife), Smith was included. An indication of the danger birth still presents to the Chamulas is that they believe the baby does not receive a soul until it has survived three days, at which time there is a fiesta. After the baby was born the mother was still in great pain, much more than usual. The nearest hospital was hours away over a dirt road that would kill a hemorrhaging woman. "I had some pain killers in my pack from an illness I'd had earlier, and I was forced to decide whether it was right to give them to the mother. Finally I had to say 'Here, these might make you feel better.' She was all right the next morning, and I don't know what I would have done if she'd gotten worse. But then Loxia asked me for some of the pain killers because she had a headache. I had to explain that they were serious drugs and only for very great pain. Still, she was mad at me. They have a very simple concept of drugs; they just have no notion of side effects."

Their ideas about drugs is one example of the mixture of traditional attitudes and modern technology that the Chamulas present. It is a common sight in San Cristobol and the surrounding villages to see Chamula men in their hand-woven serapes wearing wrist watches and carrying a radio. Coca-Cola has been incorporated into some of their religious rituals. But what they show us is that in spite of whatever western products they may adopt, they are still Chamulas, because their culture is more than the sum of technologies and gadgets used.

I asked Smith to summarize the difference between the Chamula way of thinking and our own. She laughed, "That's impossible, it's totally different in every way, how they view time, space, themselves—completely different. For instance a Chamula breathes black."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, their word for breath, Ik, is also their word for air, void, emptiness, and black. So a Chamula breathes black. To him it's the same."

Roger Stone graduated from UCSC in 1983. He has traveled and written about Central America extensively. Currently he is a freelance writer living in San Francisco.

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Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

Women and Body Image
The Genes That Fit

by Anne Hedges

THIN. SLIM AND TRIM. PETITE. IF YOU'VE ever had the courage or good humor to read personal ads you notice these words popping up with persistent and distressing frequency. They can at once foster anger and insecurity in women who don't fit the required mold. We are bombarded with images on television, in magazines and in newspapers of women with barely discernible hips and thighs the circumference of broomsticks. For the 25 million women who can't jam themselves into anything smaller than a size 15, buying clothes can be a consistently frustrating and demeaning experience. That vague powerful concept of "thin" is today's beauty mark. It will bring us happiness. Success. Sex.

As women, we come to think of our bodies in pieces instead of a whole—as measurements, body parts, and numbers on a scale.

One day a few years ago, as I was struggling with a size 13 pair of $50 designer jeans, feeling bad because I couldn't fit my 145 pound, five-foot, seven-inch body into them, I had a revelation. Just whose "sizes"—whose expectations—was I trying to fit into anyway? Even the largest jeans were cut more for an undernourished teenager than a mature 21-year-old.

The practice of shaping women's bodies to conform to cultural ideals has gone on for hundreds of years. In the last century alone, Western culture has seen a great deal of variation on ideals of feminine beauty—most of them made popular by the mass media. During that time span, women have crushed their kidneys, livers and lungs under corsets; been admired for well-padded necks, breasts and hips; bound their breasts and bobbed their hair for a more boyish look; and tried to emulate Marilyn Monroe's hourglass curves. Today's icons are all slight-figured and skeletal, whether hardy athletes, elegant movie stars or successful businesswomen.

Recent findings by the scientific community may throw a wrench into this destructive cycle of oppression. These findings indicate that it may be physically impossible for all of us to achieve the same standards of appearance, and that the means to meet those standards, especially dieting, may have serious negative consequences. In a recently published book, *The Dieter's Dilemma*, authors Joel Gurin and Dr. William Bennett argue that the cultural ideal of thinness is a biologically unattainable myth for a vast majority of us. It is very likely, they explain, that we are genetically programmed to weigh different amounts, which they call our "set points."

The set point theory, according to Gurin and Bennett, holds that we each need a certain amount of fat which is predetermined by the number and size of our fat cells. That amount is maintained basically through a constant cycle of communication via hormones from the fat cells to the brain and back. There are many influences upon the level of these hormones, including signals from our digestive and nervous systems, and certain tastes and smells, such as those of rich foods. This cycle, in turn, affects how much and when we eat, how active we are, and how efficiently we burn energy.

When we are at our set point—where we eat when we are hungry and stop when we are full—we consume enough food energy to power our growing, healing, and physical activity at an optimum level. The physiological phenomenon of fat regulation may explain why, for example, people who attempt to diet below their set point (depleting their necessary store of fat) may feel hungry, tired, and otherwise uncomfortable until they gain back the lost poundage.

According to the theory, when we adapt to the deprivation of food, our metabolism slows down, and we are less active as we try to conserve energy. As Kim Chernin, counselor and author of *Obsession: Reflections on the Tyranny of Slenderness*, notes, it is no wonder that 95 percent of all the people who attempt to reduce their weights through dieting (mostly women) soon regain that weight.

The research which supports the set point theory implies that our body shapes, like other physical characteristics, are largely determined by genetics. We are all inherently different from each other, in our heights, hair, skin color, voices, fingerprints, and scents. It follows that our bodies should be different shapes as well.

The beneficial role fat can play in maintaining fertility and as protection against illness is often ignored in our society, and instead fat is seen as unhealthy and ugly. Many of us know women who have literally starved themselves, believing that they were too fat. These women, anorexics and bulimics, have become the subject of countless scientific studies and popular books and articles. While most of us don't starve ourselves or throw up food immediately after we've eaten it, we've probably all been on some diet or another or subjected ourselves to exercise regimens, not to improve our health but to make our bodies conform to the thin ideal.

As one average American dieter, I have been to a weight-loss clinic, read and temporarily abided by numerous diet books from the Beverly Hills Diet to the Golden Door, counted calories until it became as automatic as brushing my teeth, fasted, eaten protein powder and pounds of lettuce and fish, skipped desserts and collected low-calorie recipes. Dieting is serious business—all $300 million per year of it, plugged into enterprises, clinics and authors advocating these and other weight-reducing activities. Yet many of us have been led to believe we should diet because thin is healthy. The discovery that thinness is not a natural state—that each of us may have a set point—unravels only part of the tapestry of body oppression for women.

Gurin and Bennett suggest that our set point is the weight we unconsciously maintain. But this raises the central problem of the theory: is it possible to separate our biological appetite from our cultural one? Pleasant memories, long-time habits, and strong emotions all condition what and how much we eat by affecting the hormones that help regulate our feeling of hunger and fullness. Our bodies and our cultures mutually influence one another and it is difficult, if not impossible, to designate one or the other as the ultimate controlling factor.

While our genetic endowment may not irrevocably determine who or what we are, it can, as eminent evolutionary biologist Theodosius Dobzhansky proposes, provide each of us with "individually defined capacities" to react to different environments. For example, we inherit genes that give us the potential to grow to a certain height, but if we don't eat enough of the proper nutrients, we may not reach that height. Our set point may be one of these genetic frameworks within which we live.

The discovery that thinness is not a natural state—that each of us may have a set point—unravels only part of the tapestry of body oppression for women.

Perhaps the most important realization is not that we may have a set point, but understanding the effect of the current phobia on our self-image. As women, we come to think of our bodies in pieces instead of as a whole, as measurements, body parts and numbers on a scale. We also become easy prey for advertisements that show stick-like women holding cigarettes, or dabbing on perfume, implying that we must look svelte to be loved.

We pop diet pills to suppress our appetites, go to the extreme and have our intestines bypassed, or simply try to stuff our unwilling limbs into skin-tight pants. We are left to deal with the potential consequences alone: the side-effects of the stimulants in pills; the high risk of post-surgical complications; the impaired circulation and the yeast infections from the unyielding, suffocating jeans; the mental anguish of reaching for some unattainable, destructive ideal.

As Kim Chernin said, slenderness is a tyranny, an endless pursuit of too many for too long. The financial, emotional and physical costs are great. While we cannot avoid being affected by our culture, we can certainly be aware of when it consumes us—when we feel more controlled than comfortable, more shackled than free. To define beauty more broadly—as variety instead of conformity—is to begin to reclaim that control. And it doesn't hurt to know that in all likelihood, biology is on our side.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Quote of the Week

Why is it men are permitted to be obsessed about their work, but women are only permitted to be obsessed about men?

Barbra Streisand, 1984

Catch 22

The Santa Cruz City District Attorney's office warns women who are "determined to become pregnant by a sperm donor" to seek legal counsel because of problems that could arise if the mother later requests welfare benefits.

In response to a *City on a Hill* article published May 24 called "Motherhood Without Men," G.L. Field, an attorney with the Family Support Division of the DA's office warned in a letter to *City on a Hill* that both natural parents are obliged by law to support the child.

"If the mother lies about the father [by giving] a false name or a 'John Doe,'" Field wrote, "she is committing welfare fraud." The woman, if caught, would have to repay all aid monies received and might be jailed or put on probation for her "crime."

Field warns that once labeled a "convicted criminal," the mother "loses the freedom she had before she committed the fraud."

When a man donates his sperm, he usually does so with the understanding that he will not be held responsible for child support. The article raised the issue that women have no legal defense should the donor sue for paternity rights. According to Field's letter, welfare laws require that a sperm donor accept legal responsibility as the father, regardless of contracts signed with the mother.

Opinionated Women

Of 930 women polled in Santa Cruz City, 86 percent believe the US should introduce a bilateral, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze policy to ban further production, testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons. This is what the June 7 results of the WILPF (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) polling project showed following a nationwide effort to interview 50,000 women for their opinions on national election issues.

In Santa Cruz, WILPF polled women from 18 to 92 years of age. The ethnic breakdown was 88 percent Caucasian, six percent Hispanic, three percent Asian, and two percent Black. More than half the women polled earned less than $15,000 per year.

Kew Crane of WILPF said the poll results will be handed over to the Democratic and Republican Conventions. "We want to impress them with what women think," she said.

Local, state, and federal candidates will see results which show that 75 percent of the women polled in Santa Cruz believe the US should decrease military spending in Central America, and an additional 11 percent want current military policies and practices in Central America to be kept at the current level or reduced somewhat.

Candidates running for election will also learn that 49 percent of the women polled want federal spending for child care programs to be greatly increased, and 28 percent believe it should be increased somewhat.

In addition, 71 percent of the women stated they will vote *against* a candidate who opposes the Equal Rights Amendment, and 74 percent will vote against a candidate who opposes women's right to choose abortion.

To Your Health

The Santa Cruz Women's Health Center, which provides affordable, supportive health services, classes, referrals, and counseling to women, is sponsoring some benefit events to raise money for their clinic. There will be a hot tub and sauna benefit at Heartwood Spa on Sunday, June 17 from 6:30-11:30pm, at a cost of $4 per woman. Heartwood Spa is located at 3150 Mission Drive, off Soquel Avenue. An ongoing benefit is taking place at the Ecology Recycling Center, 1260 17th Avenue, near Brommer. You can bring your newspapers and aluminum cans to be measured and credited to the Women's Health Center account.

License to Discriminate

Since the Supreme Court ruling in favor of Grove City College last February, the federal government's power to enforce anti-discrimination laws in schools and colleges has been severely limited. The Reagan administration has closed at least 23 civil rights investigations, has narrowed the scope of 18 more and is reviewing 31 others that might be affected by the decision.

According to the Supreme Court ruling, the government could enforce anti-discrimination laws only in programs which receive federal funding. Athletic programs at several schools were not considered to be covered by the anti-discrimination law because the schools did not receive federal aid earmarked solely for athletic activities. Most of the complaints that have been received have to do with sex discrimination in athletic programs.

Marcia Greenberger, a lawyer at the National Women's Law Center, said in the San Jose *Mercury News* that closing civil rights investigations is "a graphic demonstration of the loss of protection women have suffered" as a result of the Supreme Court ruling. The government has closed cases investigating discrimination against the University of Maryland, Pennsylvania State, the University of Alabama, Auburn, Duke, Idaho State, and the University of Washington, among others. ✓

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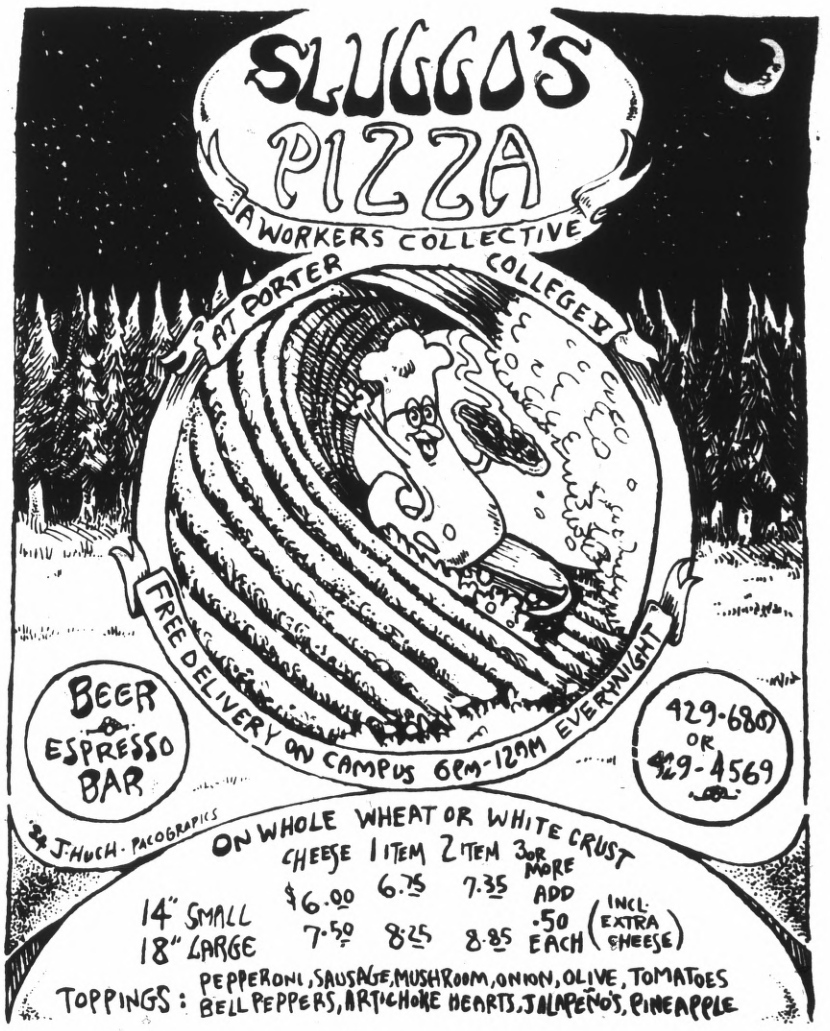
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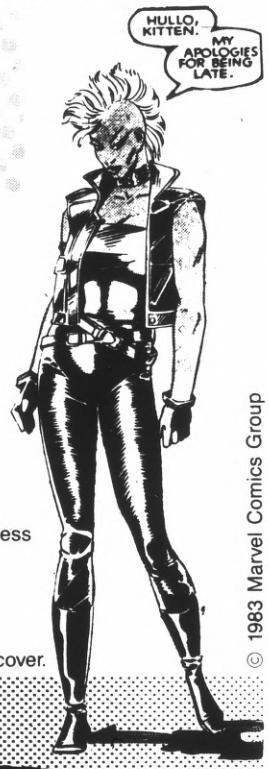
J. HUCH - PACOGRAPICS

Lois Lane Loses Her Chains

by Rebecka Wright

COMICS HAVE CHANGED SINCE YOU WERE A kid. Captain America is telling his friends that it's OK to be gay. Lois Lane has broken up with Superman, and this time she means it. Yep, things are a little different now. One of the biggest, and best, changes concerns the role of women in comic books. Never fear, Wonder Woman and Supergirl are carrying on in the same grand tradition they always have, albeit in new costumes. But while those two concern themselves with their outfits (as scanty as ever), other women are getting down to business.

A certain female private investigator, Michael Tree (that's *Ms. Tree* to you) has taken on the mob. *Evangeline*, a secret agent nun, has thoroughly avenged a defiled Martian convent. After a long, hard search, *Honkeytonk Sue*, the queen of country swing, has, as a public service to women everywhere, found and identified the world's most mediocre lover (on a scale of one to ten, he's a perfect five). These women may not have super-powers, but they brook no nonsense.



X-Man **Storm**: Earth Mother goddess to headbanger extraordinaire.

© 1983 Marvel Comics Group

Elektra lashes out. Old-style comics duck and cover.

© 1983 Marvel Comics Group

Comic books have always been created by young men for even younger men. "About 90-95 percent of the material we get is still male-oriented," says Jim Aschbacher, co-owner of Atlantis Fantasyworld, Santa Cruz's local comic book shop. This male emphasis was discussed at a recent alternative comics convention in Oakland. During a panel discussion, cat yronwode, co-editor of Eclipse Comics, theorized that comic artists, not writers, are responsible for the negative images of women. She indicated that too many artists are concerned with form at the expense of content. "Writers tend to look at the humanity in a character," she explained. She reminded the audience that artists usually begin to draw during their adolescence, for the amusement of themselves and their friends. "Lots of artists get into the business because they like to draw pretty women," she observes. Gilbert Hernandez of *Love & Rockets* agrees. "Part of the reason we have so many women in our comics is pure self-indulgence: We like to draw the female figure."

For years, many comic book artists appeared to be limited to depicting a certain type of woman. She was young, white, busty and incapable of much variety of facial expression, as this might make her "ugly." There are still several comics where one can find this type of woman, but for the most part real women have replaced the mannequins. Some of these women actually exhibit muscle. There are women of color. There are older women (you can usually tell because anyone over 40 has grey hair). There is at least one woman, Morgana Trace of *Mars*, who has a handicap; she's paralyzed from the waist down. The great majority are still beautiful.

Looking good and being rescued—the traditional occupations of women in comics—have been replaced with looking good, thinking fast and acting independently. One of the first characters to demonstrate the power of this "new breed" of women was Frank Miller's Elektra "No Man's Fool" Natchios. She first appeared in Marvel Comic's *Daredevil* back in 1980. She took the comics world by storm. She was a villain, a paid ninja assassin, a complex character of mythic proportion and incredible depth. Most important, she persuaded people to buy comics, even some who had grown older and disenchanted with the whole genre, this reporter included. *Daredevil* was soon the best selling comic book in America.

This response was not lost on comic book publishers. Marvel in particular began to feature women more prominently in their

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Love and Rockets

Oxnard, in case you've never had the pleasure of breaking down there, is not a very exciting place. In fact, if it weren't for native sons Mario, Gilbert and Jaime Hernandez, Oxnard may have gone down in history as a northern suburb of Los Angeles and nothing more. But now Oxnardians can hold their heads up high, proud in the knowledge that the very best comic book in the US, *Love & Rockets*, is created there.

L & R is not stuck in the *barrios* of Oxnard, however. Some stories are set in the fictional border town of Palomar, some in revolutionary Third World countries, and still others in a surrealistic world of the future. Each of the three Hernandez brothers have their own characters and storylines, and each illustrates his own stories. Mario, the oldest, doesn't do many stories, preferring the editorial and plot germination aspects of the medium. Gilbert, the middle child, is a brilliant storyteller whose art is reminiscent of Gus Ariola of *Gordo* with a surreal bent. Jaime, the youngest, is the only brother who had any art training outside of high school and is considered the "artist" brother, though his stories aren't bad, either.

© 1983 Jaime Hernandez

Love & Rockets is an unusual comic book, and not just because it's a family enterprise. It is like the underground comix (sic) of the sixties: without superheroes of the long underwear variety and printed in black and white. Unlike the undergrounds, *L & R* is peopled with women. Its vision of the female half of the world is the least exploitative and least stereotyped in comics to date. It is also the most fun.

Glamorous Rena Titanon, queen of the wrestling ring, explains why she gave it all up to fight fascism in the Third World. Prosolar mechanic Maggie Chascarillo and best friend Hopey are thrown out of the public library for singing Black Flag's "Sixpack." Bang and Inez babysit a monster's egg in the middle of the Kovinick Sea. The women in *L & R* are friends, mothers, sisters and co-workers. They are different shapes, sizes, colors and ages. There is even one who looks just like Exene Cervenka of X, a character if ever there was one.

In a recent *City on a Hill* interview with Los Brothers Hernandez, Gilbert explained why their characters are primarily women. "We like to draw the female form," he said. "But mostly, we don't feel that women have been done well in comics before. That's true of most media, but comics are the

© 1983 Gilbert Hernandez

worst. We try to treat our characters with respect." When it was suggested that *Love and Rockets* is seen as a feminist comic book by some, Gilbert looked puzzled. "Feminism? I'd call it fair play."

The vision in *Love & Rockets* is not idealized, nor is it perfect. There is an unfortunate scene in *L & R* No. 4 that is "not quite" rape ("I wanted you to do it," says our doe-eyed heroine). The reality of the routine harassment a woman gets by walking down the street, riding the bus, or walking into a nightclub is evident here, but the women are never treated as powerless in these situations. Throughout all the flights of fancy and dives into dreary reality, the essential humanity of the characters remains constant. Highly recommended summer reading.

—*Rebecka Wright*

Ms. Tree brooks no nonsense.

books. The *Uncanny X-Men* (now the best selling comic in the country), the *New Mutants*, and the *Avengers* are all lead by women or girls. Respectively, they are Storm, an African goddess, Dani, a teenaged Cheyenne Indian, and the Wasp, a woman with some pretty persuasive super-powers. The *Fantastic Four* has acquired another member, namely the She-Hulk. Sue Richards, a.k.a. the Invisible Girl, was a founding member of the FF and is now a mother who recently had a tragic miscarriage. She's getting pretty tired of being treated like a china doll by her husband, Mister Fantastic.

SEVERAL INDEPENDENT COMIC BOOK companies have sprung up in the last three years to take advantage of a market that requires ever more challenging material from their favorite medium (an independent company means that it's not Marvel or DC). Most have met these demands with women. First Comics answered the challenge with the Japanese-style *Mars*, featuring Morgana Trace as the leader of an intrepid band of colonists on the red planet. *American Flagg*, also published by First, has a lot to offer, but you must have a tolerance for garter-belts to get through it. Capital Comics put forward *Whisper*, an Elektra rip-off if ever there was one, but at least they're stealing from the best. Eclipse Comics publishes *Ms. Tree*, featuring the LA private eye of the same name. They also have plans to release the encyclopedic *Women and the Comics* shortly.

Pacific Comics has made perhaps the most beautiful contribution to the new wave of comics with *Somerset Holmes*. This comic book belongs in a gallery, not a comic shop. It is edited by April Campbell, who also acts as the physical model for the title character. This comic does not shy away from such issues as lesbianism and prostitution. In addition, it looks like a cross between a movie and an oil painting. Action, adventure, intrigue, this book has got it all. There is even talk that it may be made into a movie. Even so, *Love & Rockets*, published by Fantagraphics Books, is clearly the best book on the market (see box page 36).

Part of the reason for all these women is the demise of the Comics Code Authority. Since the late 1950s, the Authority has had the power to deny its seal of approval to any comic that did not follow its guidelines for appropriate content. The lack of this seal insured that the traditional outlets for comic books would refuse to sell that issue. The guidelines were based on the assumption that comics were strictly for children. Among other things, the code required that "good shall always triumph over evil," that the "sanctity of marriage" be emphasized, and it absolutely forbade reference to sexual "abnormalities." The seal insured that comics were kept in a state of arrested adolescence.

The success of the comics specialty shop (known in the industry as the direct sales market) has changed all that. These shops do not refuse a comic out of hand simply because there is no seal of approval. Consequently, the subject matter of comics has matured. "It used to be that if you turned 18 and you were still reading comic books, you were a little warped," Aschbacher states with a smile. "But not anymore. There is good stuff for all ages now."

The changes are heartening. We are in the midst of a new renaissance for comic books. People aren't buying two dimensional barbie dolls with atomic boobs anymore. It can only be a change for the best. ✓

Rebecka Wright has been a scholar of comics for more than a decade, and wrote her undergraduate thesis on Lois Lane.

Why 芝郎 Can't Read

by **David Tracey**

WHEN KYOZI TAMURA, A 28-YEAR-OLD Tokyo salaryperson, rides the train to work, he doesn't just ride the train to work.

He sits silently absorbed in adventures of personal apocalyptic battles, occupational fantasies of grandeur, and steaming sex. For Tamura the excitement begins at the train station kiosk where he buys the latest edition of his favorite "manga."

Manga means comic in Japanese, but don't take the translation too literally: manga bears little relation to the Western Captain Marvel-type anti-evil crusades that no American boy over 12 reads without embarrassment.

Adult manga fans in Japan—far from suffering embarrassment from public display of their passion—can find comfort in numbers—millions of Japanese of all ages buy and read manga every day.

Compare: A current non-fiction best-seller, actor Nobutaka Hozumi's "Tsumiki Kuzushi" (Falling Building Blocks), the saga of his family's struggle to reform their teenage delinquent daughter, sold about 2.8 million copies in one year. A single issue of a popular boys' manga will top that figure in a high-selling week.

For the thrifty (although manga cost under 300 yen anyway) there are libraries in Tokyo filled with manga, and no books. A character in a manga series may appear on home products, in display ads, in full-length movies and on prime-time television. And in Kawasaki, near Tokyo, there is a manga-filled temple devoted to animation. The inscription over the altar reads: "The Ideal Priest: Comics and the Search for Truth."

But manga attract their critics as well. Some consider them at best a waste of time, at worst an evil and vulgar influence on innocent Japanese. Parent groups have formed seeking to wean their children from the time-consuming grasp of manga addiction. And one veteran educator considers them responsible for "ruining the brains of the Japanese."

Why the popularity? Shonen Magazine editor Sosaku Miki explained that, "Twenty years ago manga were printed only for children, but now they are very popular for all ages. Those who read manga now as adults grew up liking them as children."

Perhaps, but they also liked short-pants and marathon sessions of scissors-paper-stone. Why don't they graduate to, say, novels?

"Manga are the same as novels," stated Miki, "only better. They are easier to read and understand, so more people can enjoy them."

Even critics will admit that manga are a cheap, easy source of instant adventure. While Western comic magazines appeal to a limited adolescent male audience with their simple drawings and story lines, manga are targeted separately at various groups and are drawn in imaginative detail by accomplished artists.

The father of modern manga, Osamu Tezuka, explained in his autobiography how he found manga styles in the post WWII period limiting. "So I started using my own cinematic techniques . . . I experimented with close-ups and different angles . . . I made a point of depicting a movement or facial expression with many frames, even many pages . . .

"I also believed that manga were capable of more than just making people laugh. So in my themes I incorporated tears, grief, anger and hate, and I incorporated stories where the ending was not always happy."

But no degree of animation wizardry could deter educator Mitsuo Matsuzawa's opposition to manga, developed during 35 years of junior high school work. Now a professor at Atomigakuen Women's University in Tokyo, he tours the nation to speak before school-minded parent groups.

"In every part of Japan parents ask me why their children can't get better grades," he said. "I tell them: the cause is manga."

Matsuzawa outlined the evils of manga in a book with the biting title, "Manga That Have Ruined the Brains of the Japanese." Subtitled, "Is Your Child Safe?", the book sold 10,000 copies in five years—only a fraction of a leading manga's daily sales.

His book explains the two symptoms of excess manga readers: "First there is a decrease in their thinking ability," he said. "They can't keep up with the other students in mathematics. Second, their spelling ability in English suffers," probably the same way an American boy adopting the green Hulk's grammar soon becomes conspicuous to his teacher.

Additionally, many manga have "very bad stories which are vulgar and not good for the students," explained the professor. "But even if the content is not vulgar, the first problem remains: manga prevent students from thinking for themselves."

As for adults who read manga, Matsuzawa said they read excessively as children and now "can't be helped." What must be done, he said, is to convince children not to read manga so often in the place of studying.

How much reading is bad? "Five minutes a day is tolerable," he reasoned, and that's only for the top students. Others should give up manga altogether. ✓

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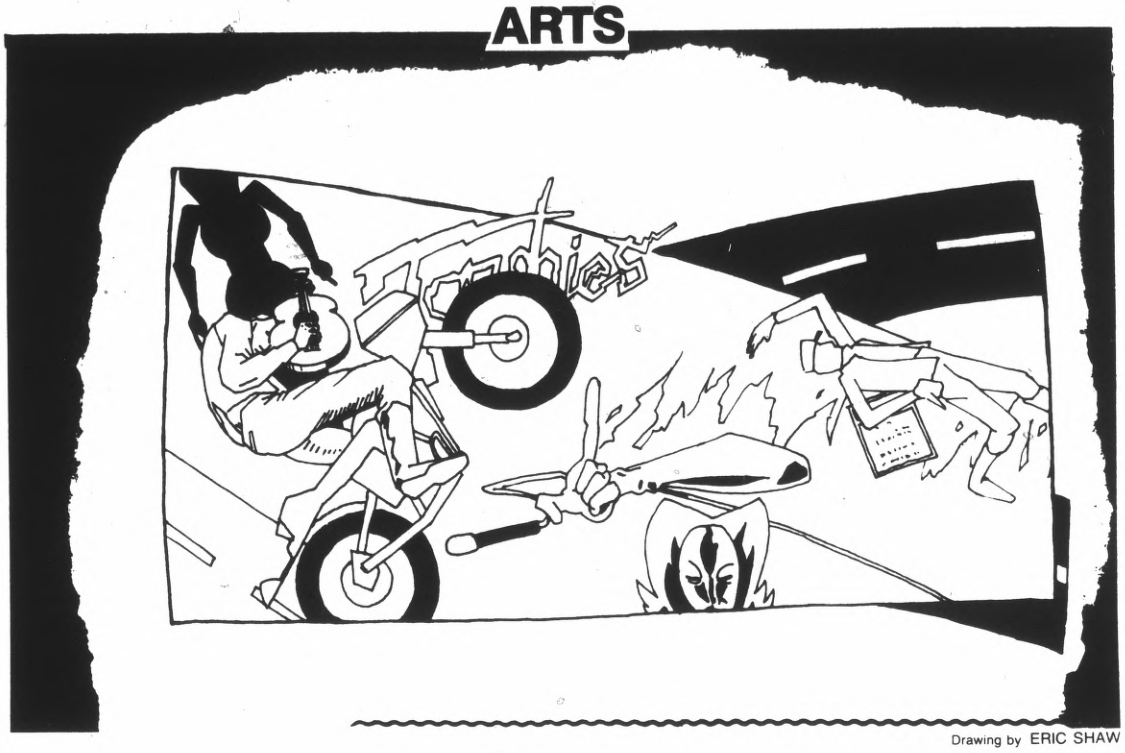

Drawing by ERIC SHAW

FILM

Visual Rock 'n Roll

by Marty Stevens

BLAZING NEON, FIERCE GUNPLAY, RAINSLICK asphalt, exploding motorcycles—yes, *Streets of Fire* has these to spare. Not much in the way of drama, but lots of cinema. Director Walter Hill (*48 Hours*) has concocted a purported "rock and roll fable." Both the strength and weakness of this feature, the movie's surreal atmosphere, allows Hill to explore the realms of fantasy unfettered by mundane concerns like cohesiveness and logical development.

The action takes place in some otherworldly Manhattan, ostensibly controlled by grim-jawed cops in '50s Studebakers. Rock star Ellen Aim (Diane Lane) is kidnapped in mid-concert by a skeletal biker and his cohorts, to the consternation of her fans. One female fan fires off a telegram to her wayward brother, Tom Cody (Michael Pare), who just happens to be Ellen's old squeeze.

Cody is the epitome of the American loner—never could fit in, never will. Sis fails to get him on Ellen's trail because he's just too jaded and, yes, hurt by her rejection of him. It seems he "didn't want to play second fiddle to her music." But in steps Ellen's manager/boyfriend Billy Fish (Rick Moranis of *SCTV* fame), a wimp who's just begging to be taken advantage of. Cody quickly talks Fish into promising him $10,000 for Aim's return, and they're off.

While all of this is going on the screen is littered with urban angst in the form of grimy exterior shots, all of which seem to occur under the elevated railway and in the reflected glare of the neon that is encrusted on every available facade. To accompany this visual razzle-dazzle, guitarist extraordinaire Ry Cooder has been recruited to arrange the music. While Cooder is best known for his interpretation of indigenous music of the US, his rock credentials are solid. You probably know him best for his slide guitar on Mick Jagger's "Memo from Turner." Cooder's soundtrack bulges with the 25-year history of rock: a little Bo Diddley riff here, some whompin' heavy metal strewn over there, maybe some Credence-style in between the cracks. In addition, the Blasters show up as the house band in a sleazy dive, playing their brand of old/new jump tunes.

The other bright point worth mentioning is Cody's accomplice in the high-caliber shenanigans, a female mercenary named McCoy, played by Amy Madigan. Madigan is a welcome relief after seeing the retro sissy that failed to hold up her end in *Temple of Doom*. McCoy has got to be the most bad-ass fem to grace the screen in quite some time. Packing twin .45s, she brings new meaning to the term "hard-bitten." It would've been better if her performance was a bit more moderated; she only gets one scene where she's not snarling as she counsels ol' lovesick Cody. However, that's better than the other gals onscreen who run the gamut from victim to slut. In the many crowd scenes, all of the female extras wear tops as revealing as a PG rating will allow.

Bobbysoxers mingle with tattooed love boys while streetcorner harmonizers warble in *Streets of Fire*.

This could have easily been named *Streets of Cleavage*.

But what the hell . . . this is a summer of whiz-bang extravaganza, right? Each frame bursts with visual style, lots of pompadours, leather, spike heels and the like. The "fable" part is most apparent in the sartorial styles displayed. Bobbysoxers mingle with tattooed love boys while streetcorner harmonizers warble in the background. If you leave your logical faculties at the door, the mishmash of past, present and future is very engaging. But somehow the mix never really gels, as if Hill doesn't really understand what "rock & roll" means. It sometimes seems like stylemongering along the lines of Duran Duran.

I can't bring myself to condemn *Streets of Fire* as worthless trash, but neither can it be called art. Worst of all, it's not really *bad* like, oh, say, *Billy Jack*. This baby's an in-betweener, not a Golden Turkey aspirant, nor an Oscar hopeful. But, it's only rock & roll, and I like it.

Streets of Fire *plays at the Del Mar.*

Ten Years of Award-Winning Theater

Threadbear Republic

by **Melissa Bower**

I can take an empty space and call it a bare stage. A man walks across this empty space whilst someone else is watching him, and this is all that is needed for an act of theatre to be engaged.
Peter Brook, *The Empty Space*

YOU'D HARDLY KNOW IT TO LOOK AT THEM. Michael Griggs and Marcus Cato of the Bear Republic Theater hardly look like two of Santa Cruz's most successful theater personalities. Griggs has a grizzly mountain-man appearance and Cato, with his straightforward, business-like manner appears better suited for a job at the main branch of the Bank of America. But the talent and intensity of the two men goes beyond appearances. They are proof that it takes more than a man walking across an empty space to maintain a community theater for ten years.

This June the "Bear" (as it is affectionately nick-named by Griggs) will formally celebrate its tenth year. Although the ensemble produced its first play in the summer of 1974 for Artistic Director Griggs, the Bear Republic Theater dates back further. Griggs, who calls himself a former "theater drop-out," found himself jobless in the spring of 1973. He began to write letters to friends expressing his desire to start an ensemble theater group on the west coast. Through reciprocated interest and personal contributions, Bear Republic incorporated an eight-member ensemble in 1974.

"It was a culmination of the dreams of a lot of people [with] similar social and political ideas. We also wanted a theater that would interact with the community as much as possible," explained Griggs. After exploring Santa Cruz's resources and public interest for a community theater, Bear Republic got its first taste of wide recognition in 1975 with John O'Brien's play *Signals*. Described by Griggs as perhaps one of their most memorable productions to date, the play explored the feelings of US males growing up in contemporary society. With a cast of eight men, Griggs directed the original piece in such a way that the actors assumed a large role in creating the final result. As a play born out of the actor's own experiences, *Signals* embodied the theatrical ensemble spirit. It was successful enough to tour for two years throughout California, as well as in theaters in Baltimore and New York.

As Community Programs Director, Cato has served as an actor, director, technician, and in various other jobs associated with the company. He says his job has evolved over the past years as the group spent more energy reaching out to the community. Community involvement is one of the theater's primary activities; workshops with people of all ages are held throughout the year. "We held workshops for senior citizens," said Cato, "which led to the creation of *Wrinkles*(1978), a play about aging. We brought in two writers to work with people on documenting the feelings of being old and performed the show using people from the workshop." *Wrinkles* was co-written by John O'Brien (*Signals, Wanderings*) and Mark Morris.

But with the elimination of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) money from the federal budget, the effect of Proposition 13, and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) cutbacks, Cato said that their community outreach program has been hindered. "We just don't have the funds to back the number of staff that we'd like for community programs now. We've been forced to pare down the outreach program from its original purpose," said Cato, "which was to involve the community as much as possible." Bear Republic had to cut back its staff from 12 to four people during a six-month period in

Touchy squealy: The Bear's *Signals* toured California and East Coast theaters in 1975.

1979. Since then, they have been slowly re-building their foundation.

Griggs estimates that over 200,000 people have seen or participated in Bear Republic's productions and that the theater has invested nearly $1.5 million in the local economy over the last ten years. Along with producing their own shows, Bear Republic sponsors occasional productions by non-local theater companies such as El Teatro Campesino and The San Francisco Mime Troupe. "We have contacts all over the country and enjoy collaborating with other theater groups that might not otherwise come to Santa Cruz," said Griggs.

Bear Republic also maintains a long-standing relationship with UCSC by hiring work-study students, casting student actors, and renting out the Barn Theater for their summer seasons. "We have a financial arrangement with UCSC, but we also have a working friendship with them from working with the students and instructors over the years," Griggs explained. Bear Republic's most recent production, *Buried Child* by Sam Shepard, enlisted the efforts of UCSC actors Gina Oster and Bob Giges, stage manager Diana McGugan, and staff scenic artist for Performing Arts, Kevin Constant.

During the non-summer season, Bear Republic operates out of the tiny 81-seat theater at the Santa Cruz Art Center, the Bear's home for the last three years. It's a small space, given the company's talents, and because of the lack of performance space in Santa Cruz, the company has built its reputation on summer seasons at the Barn and tours of California theaters. "We had to cut back on touring several years ago, but things are changing. We have a show going on the California Arts Council Tour this year, as well as tours of children's shows to elementary schools in the area," said Cato. A typical tour involves performing at theater festivals, universities, prisons and other theaters throughout California.

Maintaining the ensemble spirit has been difficult because of the lack of funds. With something Griggs refers to as "job sharing," the company ideally would like to sustain a core group of company members who work in different areas of the theater, like set construction and ushering as well as acting. Presently, actors, directors and technicans are brought in to participate on special projects like their recent production of Sam Shepard's Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Buried Child*. "We hope to be able to pay company members on a regular basis in the future," said Griggs. "Now, we can pay actors equity rates over a short period of time."

Although ticket sales and income from public and private grants have increased in the past few years, Griggs and Cato never stop asking: can we go on? "The main thing is that we have survived," said Griggs. "The damage from funding cuts is being repaired and we have maintained our credibility over the years when other theater companies have had to shut down." As the company fights for survival, Griggs says the Bear maintains "big dreams" for the modest ensemble.

This month, Bear Republic will fete its birthday with a week-long celebration which includes the reunion of hundreds of people who have been associated with the company. There will be a champagne opening for their first summer production, *Tom Paine*, a play by Paul Foster about the US revolutionary author. "We contribute culturally, economically and educationally to the community. A lot of money is generated by us and we want to continue encouraging community support for another ten years," said Griggs.

For the company to survive, it needs to play to ever-increasing audiences, yet that doesn't deter them from theatrical experimentation. "We have taken a lot of risks in the past, sometimes against our better instincts," said Griggs. "But we think about what we are doing and always ask ,'Is the play something we can support on moral and political grounds? Is it raising questions that need to be raised?' Often a play perpetuates myths that need to be destroyed. We take on plays that induce change."

This year the city council proclaimed 1984 the "Year of the Bear" in Santa Cruz. The bear represents both California and the local theatrical company that was born in Santa Cruz. Griggs is confident that the theater, like the state where it resides, will be around for awhile. When asked if The Bear Republic is still a controversial company, Griggs replied, "We certainly hope so."✓

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Meet the Press

photos by Annie Valva

ANNOUNCEments

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL OFFERS VOLUNTEER opportunities for UCSC students during the summmer as well as during the school year. "Phase I" volunteers work on the medical, surgical, emergency and other floors of the hospital; "Phase II" volunteers do more involved research or applied work in numerous departments of the hospital. For more information call Stephanie at Coop Ed. (x2396) or Jody at the Merrill Field Program (x4054). Deadline for summer volunteer placement is June 15.

PRE-MED APPLICANTS—Last workshops for secondary applications and Interview Techniques—June 12 and 13 from 10-11 at the Cowell A-Frame. If you have questions please call Rosejoanne at x4636.

PRE-MED SECRETARY'S NEW SUMMER HOURS—Starting June 18, 1984, Diane Pinto, Pre-Med Secretary will be available between 8 and 12 Monday through Friday. If you have any questions call x2183 or stop by the Career Center.

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Interested? Call Lewis (humanities), Judith (social sciences), Rose (health-science), Peter (natural sciences), Diane (CIS), Akie (social change), or Kathy (undecided). x2183.

JANUS ALCOHOLISM SERVICES Community Education Series lecture on "How to Help an Alcoholic Who Doesn't Want Help," has proven so popular that it will be repeated as a three-part series in June.

The talks are scheduled June 4, 11 and 18, beginning at 7:30pm in the Janus meeting room. The Community Education Series is open to all interested persons and there is no admission charge. For more information, call Dawn Beach, 462-1060.

ATTENTION GYM USERS!! All clothing and lockers must be returned at *both* the East and West Field Houses by June 15 or a late fine will be assessed. Also, all staff and faculty clothing and lockers must be returned by this date. All staff and faculty recreation cards must then be renewed for summer use.

THE FOLLOWING GRADUATING SENIORS have been awarded Honors in the Literature major: ANTHONY BARNSTONE, Porter; ROBERT BAUR, Stevenson; WILLIAM BERGER, Kresge; LINDA CHILD, Oakes; ANNE COOPERMAN, Eight; EMILY DOSKOW, Cowell; NANCY EIGNER, Cowell; JENNIFER ELLIS, Cowell; MARYA FOGEL, Porter; DAVID FRAUENFELDER, Stevenson; ADA GIUSTI, Stevenson; RUBY HUIZEN, Porter; CECILY JORDAN, Cowell; LORETTA KELLER, Kresge; JOHN KIM, Porter; PEGGY MICHAEL, Porter; TERRY MORGENSTERN, Merrill; DALE PENDELL, Eight; JOEL REED, Cowell; MANUEL RIVAS, Merrill; JESSICA SALEH, Merrill; RUTH SINGER, Porter.

The following students have been awarded Highest Honors in the Literature major: PAUL BIALEK, Crown; CATHERINE CARLSTROEM, Stevenson; HEATHER JAMES, Cowell; EDWARD SMYTH, Merrill.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL!!

GRADUATE STUDENTS: Friday, June 8 is the last day to submit validated petition (fee $5) and course work for removal of incomplete from winter quarter. Instructor's office.

REMINDER: Instruction ends June 9 and final examinations will take place the week of June 11-15. Commencements will be held June 16 and 17 according to schedules announced by each college.

SIERRA CLUB REGIONAL GROUP calendar for June 1984:

SATURDAY, JUNE 23—HIKE: COWELL STATE PARK. Meet at the county government center at 9:30am, bring lunch and water, wear boots. Hike is six miles, led by John and Marguerite Nesmith, 438-0602.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24—BIKE RIDE IN THE GILROY AREA. Ride is 34 miles, meet at the Flying Lady restaurant near Antique Airplane barn at 10:00am, bring lunch and water. Call leader Al Crawley for more information—429-4747.

THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT is looking for non-profit organizations and entertainers for its Community 4 of July Celebration. Groups and individuals are invited to set up game, food, or information booths. Volunteer entertainers are also needed to perform throughout the day.

Applications and guidelines are available at 346 Church Street in Santa Cruz or call 429-3777.

SHAKESPEARE SANTA CRUZ SUBJECT OF UCSC AFFILIATES LECTURE: Shakespeare Santa Cruz will open its third season here July 28 on the UCSC campus. The five-week festival will present a new production of "The Tempest," set in Bali, and an outdoor staging of "Henry IV, Part I," with contemporary sets and costumes.

These innovative settings and other facets of the festival productions will be discussed by Edwards and Stanley. Their lecture, sponsored by the University Affiliates, is open to the public free of charge.

THE SANTA CRUZ WESTSIDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER will be offering dental screenings on Friday, June 8, from 8-10am with no appointment necessary. The Westside Health Center is located at 1700 Mission St., Suite 104, Santa Cruz. Call 425-5028 for more information.

JULIO QUAN SPEAKS on Central America—Social Conflict & Nonviolent Options, Monday, June 11, 7:30pm at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Julio Quan is a Guatemalan citizen, geographer, and former professor of political science at the University of Guatemala. He and his family left Guatemala for Costa Rica four years ago, only after colleagues were imprisoned or killed by government forces. He continues to be involved in the popular struggle for change there.

BROTHER WILLIAM BENEDICT MCKINLEY, founder and facilitator of the Discovery Program, will speak at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz, on Thursday, June 14, 7:30pm. The Discovery Program is presently the ONLY attempt being made to address the problems of tension and violence in the nation's largest state prison. Co-sponsored by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and the Peace and Social Order Committee of the Santa Cruz Society of Friends (Quakers).

continued on next page

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ANNOUNCEments

continued from previous page

MANY CURRENT INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES are available in the Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, and the Humanities. Check for our gold announcements at the academic boards and colleges, or access to your *b* account on the nearest terminal—help intern—or stop by Cooperative Education, 205 Central Services, x2396.

THE SANTA CRUZ MOVEMENT ARTS WORKSHOP (June 23-July 1) at UCSC, East Fieldhouse Dance Studio, is a 9-day workshop in contemporary dance and movement studies, including Contact Improvision, the Feldenkrais Method, Ensemble work and video. It will be taught by Alan Ptashek, Amy Pine and Elizabeth Beringer.

For all levels and interests. For information and registration, call (408) 458-9367.

SANTA CRUZ HANDWEAVERS GUILD will feature fiber artist Lillian Elliot, a Berkeley resident currently teaching at the Pacific Basin School of Textile Arts, in the June 13 meeting.

The public is invited to the Guild's program at Harvey West Park Clubhouse. A social time begins at 9:30am followed by Lillian Elliot at 10:00am.

VOLUNTEER HEALTH AIDES wanted. Initial meeting on Monday, June 11, at 7:30pm at the Westside Community Health Center. 1700 Mission St., Suite 102, Santa Cruz. Call 425-5028 for more information.

PLEASE NOTE that the Chancellor's last open office hours of the quarter will be on Tuesday, June 12.

FREE COUNTY-WIDE BUS SERVICE—JUNE 8, 1984: The Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District will offer free county-wide bus service on June 8, 1984 to celebrate the opening of the new Metro Center on Pacific Garden Mall, located one block south of the current Transit Center, between Cathcart and Elm Streets.

The celebration will begin at 11am, and continue until 3pm. The dedication ceremony will begin at 11:30am. Refreshments, souvenirs and entertainment will be offered.

Look for free shuttle service on Pacific Garden Mall between the hours of 11:00am and 3:15pm.

THE PEACE ACTION COMMITTEE—a group that has mobilized students and educators on peace issues, empowerment, and international policies, is trying to build a peace library in its office. The library will be located below KZSC, behind Crown college. They are looking for any donations of books, literature, bookshelves, etc. Anything that will be appropriate for the library. Bring donations to the A-frame on campus or call Sara at 458-2195.

A FREE CLASS on baby bird and mammal care is being offered by Native Animal Rescue, a Santa Cruz wildlife rehabilitation group, on Monday, June 18, 10:30am, at the Santa Cruz Public Library. NAR would like to train "foster parents" to help raise orphaned wildlife. Beginners welcome. Call 462-0726 for more information.

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES has announced a unique grants program for individuals under 21 to spend a summer carrying out their own non-credit humanities research projects. The Younger Scholars Program will award up to 100 grants nationally in such fields as history, philosophy and the study of literature. These projects will be carried out during the summer of 1985. The application deadline is September 15, 1984.

For guidelines, write to: Younger Scholars Guidelines CN, Rm 426, The National Edowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

SILENT VIGIL IN PROTEST of US militarism and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. A 15 minute silent protest will take place in mourning of the victims of US policy in the region. Put your feelings into action and express your dissent each Wednesday at Whole Earth Parking Lot, across from the mailbox: 12:40-12:55pm.

A NON-VIOLENCE PREPARATION will be held on Saturday, June 9. A six-hour workshop sharing the skills of non-violence in preparation for civil disobedience, the prep will be conducted by preparers from the Cambiamos affinity group and was called for by the Coalition for Nicaragua—11am, Louden-Nelson Center. Free to all.

NEED A JOB FOR THE SUMMER? You can earn two to three thousand dollars working with the California Public Interest Research Group registering voters in your community. Stop by the A-Frame or call Student Activities at 429-4797.

YAACOV SHEIN of Yesh G'vul, will speak on Friday, June 15, 7:30pm at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway (near Ocean), Santa Cruz. Yesh G'vul is an organization of Israeli reservists who have refused to serve in Lebanon. For more information call 423-1626.

A MYTH CALIFORNIA BENEFIT at Heartwood Spa, 3150 "A" Mission Drive, Santa Cruz on Women Only night, Sunday, June 10 from 6:30-11:00pm. Admission is $4 and includes full use of hot tub and sauna. Please come to support us to help make this year's anti-pageant a success.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM will have its monthly meeting on Wednesday, June 13, at 7pm. John Laird, Mayor of Santa Cruz, will give an analysis of the California primary elections.

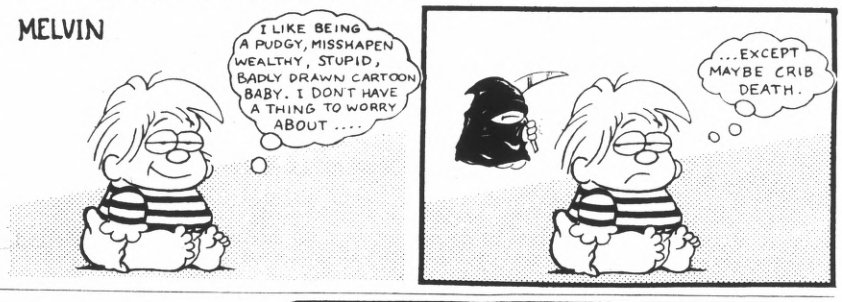
The meeting will be held at the Trinity United Presbyterian Church, Social Hall, Poplar at Melrose, Santa Cruz. The public is invited. Questions? Call 425-8591 or 722-5691.

INSTRUCTORS: June 18 at noon is the deadline to turn in course reports at board/committee offices. July 9 is the day narrative evaluations are due at college/division steno pools.

CHANGE OF COLLEGE/MAJOR/NAME: June 29 is the last day to file petition to be effective fall quarter. Office of the registrar.

UNDERGRADUATES: July 27 is the last day to file for an August '84 degree.

GRADUATES: August 31 is the last day to complete all requirements for an August '84 degree.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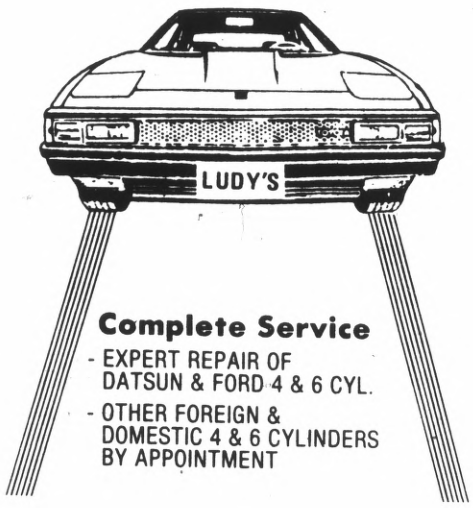

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Diets don't work. This summer resolve your food dilemmas instead of trying to diet them away. Openings are available in NOURISHING OURSELVES for ten women who want to explore their food and body image issues in a non-judgemental atmosphere. Sponsored by the Santa Cruz Women's Health Center. Information and registration call the center at 427-3500 by June 15th. Sliding Scale fee.

MAUDE MEEHAN is offering **WOMANVISION** afternoon and evening writing workshops. Tues. 7-10pm beginning July 7th and Thurs. 1-4pm beginning July 12th. 8 weeks/ Sliding scale. Limited enrollment. For information call 476-6164.

Help Wanted

BILINGUAL OUTREACH WORKER: Work in Davenport with human service program. Typical duties: translation, referral, assistance to low income people. Other duties as directed. Start $4.88/hr. 20 hrs/wk 2910-2c Park Ave. Soquel, CA 95073 423-6922 or 462-3300, EOE, Final filing date: Tues. 12 June 1984 at 5pm.

Jobs in Japan. Salaries to 25K. Send SASE to PO box 31, Claremont, CA 91711.

Rides/Riders

I am looking for a ride to **Seattle**. I can leave after June 16th. Will share the usual plus munchies. Call Adam at 429-2640 or 425-9327.

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